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Current donor activities in support of sustainable development in small island developing States

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

The Preparatory Committee for the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, at its first session (30 August-10 September 1993), requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report containing relevant information on donor activities in support of the sustainable development of small island developing States (A/48/36, para. 72, decision 11). The report, which has been prepared in response to that request, provides analytical and quantitative information on current donor activities undertaken during the years 1991 and 1992, both as a whole (paras. 15-18) and according to whether they are funded by bilateral (paras. 19-27) or multilateral (paras. 28-38) donors, including non-governmental organizations. The report also provides information on the nature and sectoral allocation of development assistance to those States (paras. 39-76). In accordance with the request of the Preparatory Committee, the activities covered in the report relate directly to the 14 programme areas of the draft programme of action for the sustainable development of small island developing States. The report can contribute to identifying gaps in

* A/CONF.167/PC/12.

the allocation of resources and to prioritizing future activities on the basis of a reassessment of needs, and to that end provides a number of conclusions (paras. 77-82).

A comprehensive inventory of donor activities in support of the sustainable development of small island developing States, which supplements the report, is before the Committee as a background document.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

1. At its first session held at United Nations Headquarters from 30 August to 10 September 1993, the Preparatory Committee for the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the relevant United Nations agencies and organizations, as well as bilateral, regional and multilateral donor agencies and non-governmental organizations, to prepare a report containing relevant information on current donor activities in support of sustainable development in small island developing States (A/48/36, para. 72, decision 11). The Preparatory Committee also requested the Secretariat in preparing the reports, to link that information to the programme areas contained in the draft programme of action for the sustainable development of small island developing States, 1/ and to pay particular attention to avoiding double-counting of data between agencies, and to ensuring that presentations gave a realistic picture of the current activities of agencies and organizations.

2. The request of the Preparatory Committee for a report on donor activities in support of sustainable development in small island developing States indicates that the international community is beginning to focus on the implementation of Agenda 21 2/ with respect to those States. The particular vulnerabilities and constraints to sustainable development faced by small island developing States, acknowledged by the international community at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro (see the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 3/ Principle 6, and Agenda 21, chap. 17G), are multifaceted and complex and have important implications for the sustainable development of the small island developing States themselves as well as many developed and other developing countries. The problems confronting small island developing States call for the formulation of effective programmes that reflect the priority needs of those States and that are designed to enhance their capacity to develop and implement appropriate policies and measures to support their long-term sustainable development.

3. As the international community seeks to move beyond the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and to support the process of formulating and implementing long-term sustainable development plans and programmes, it will be helpful to have a clear view of the current level, nature and sectoral allocation of development assistance to small island developing States. The present report attempts to meet that requirement and in so doing provides some indication of the gaps that need to be filled. The material in the report can also be drawn upon in the decision-making process for prioritizing future activities.

Note: The terms "State" and "country" as used in the text and tables of this report also refer, as appropriate, to territories and areas.

B. Structure and methodology of the report

4. The report is divided into three sections. Section I, in addition to providing a brief outline of its genesis, sets out the methodology used in compiling data for the report. Section II contains the main body of the report, which provides an overview of current donor support for sustainable development in small island developing States, as well as a detailed analysis at both the bilateral and multilateral levels. To facilitate the examination of donor activities, multilateral support is further disaggregated into action taken by the United Nations system, action taken by intergovernmental organizations and action taken by non-governmental organizations. Subsection IID highlights some of the major projects undertaken at the bilateral and multilateral levels in the sectors covered by the draft programme of action; where relevant, in order to give a more up-to-date picture of donor support, it also includes information on major activities initiated in 1993, even though those activities are not covered in the report for statistical purposes. Section III contains the conclusions of the report.

5. The text of the report is supplemented by a comprehensive body of tables that provide a detailed statistical breakdown of current support for the sustainable development of the small island developing States in the 14 priority areas of the draft programme of action; statistics are presented at the global level (tables 1-3), the bilateral level (tables 4-7) and the multilateral level (tables 9-12). A table covering bilateral technical cooperation (table 8) is also included, although it was not possible to allocate its data to the 14 programme areas (see para. 10 below). Three additional tables provide some basic indicators as well as current levels of total bilateral and multilateral official development assistance (ODA) to the small island developing States (tables 13-15). In order to preserve the continuity of the report, the tables appear at the end of the text.

6. For the purposes of the report, "current" refers to the 1991-1992 biennium. Initial plans to extend the time period covered by the report to 1993 were abandoned due to the lack of complete data for that year. The report therefore gives a snapshot of donor activities; it does not purport to provide any indication of trends in development assistance for sustainable development in small island developing States. It may be several years before a clear trend in the area emerges, given the time involved in donors and recipients reorienting their development assistance programmes in line with revised priorities.

7. In order to gather the information required for the report at the multilateral level, the Secretariat approached the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, as well as relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, inviting them to submit information on their activities in support of sustainable development in small island developing States. To facilitate their work, organizations were provided with a questionnaire based on the guidelines set out by the Preparatory Committee in the above-mentioned decision. The majority of the organizations that were approached responded to the request of the Secretariat (see annex II) and a considerable amount of data was collected from those sources. Despite follow-up requests, the information collected from non-governmental organizations was not sufficiently comprehensive to be incorporated into the tables. However, where

possible, that information has been included in an inventory of activities compiled by the Secretariat, which is before the Committee as a background document. In addition, a brief description of the activities of non-governmental organizations in support of sustainable development in small island developing States, based on the responses received, is given in section IIC below.

8. In the case of bilateral donors, a separate request was made to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to provide data on the current development assistance activities of its member countries in support of sustainable development in small island developing States. The information supplied by OECD was the primary source of data for the activities of bilateral donors. In addition, some information was received directly from donors on their regional development activities in support of sustainable development in small island developing States.

9. The Secretariat experienced some difficulty in utilizing the data supplied by OECD. The main reporting system used by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to gather data on ODA flows is an aggregate system. Although that system is capable of providing data for both commitments and disbursements, it has not been possible to disaggregate the data among the substantive areas of the draft programme of action in accordance with the guidelines of the Preparatory Committee. OECD was able to provide the Secretariat with data broken down by sector under its Creditor Reporting System (CRS); unfortunately, that data is not available at the level of disbursement but only at the level of commitment. In an effort to ensure a greater comparability of data between bilateral and multilateral activities, the latter being reported by agencies at the level of disbursements, the Secretariat considered converting the commitment data to disbursement data using a correction factor. In view of the difficulty of arriving at an acceptable correction factor, however, the Secretariat did not pursue that option; accordingly, bilateral data contained in the present report refer to commitments only. Those donors that do not utilize the CRS and for whom data was not available from DAC were approached directly by the Secretariat for information on their development assistance programmes.

10. The reporting of the technical cooperation component of bilateral development assistance to small island developing States also presented a problem: not all bilateral donors report technical cooperation under the CRS, the reporting of such assistance being optional. To fill that gap, OECD was able to provide aggregate data from the DAC system showing levels of technical cooperation by donor and by recipient country but was not able to allocate that data to the 14 programme areas of the draft programme of action that form the basis of the present report. In view of its significance and in order to give an indication of the overall magnitude of bilateral development assistance to small island developing States, a separate table on technical cooperation (table 8) has been included in the report. It must be emphasized that the data contained in that table has not been incorporated into the other tables in the report because of the difficulty just noted and also because the table includes technical cooperation reported by donors under the CRS, thus creating a potential problem of duplication. Based on information supplied by OECD, the level of technical cooperation reported by bilateral donors under the CRS represents 25-30 per cent of the total level of technical cooperation reported

to DAC. For the 1991-1992 period, eight donors 4/ reported varying degrees of technical cooperation under CRS.

11. Two other methodological problems were encountered by the Secretariat in preparing the report. First, a number of activities reported by multilateral organizations were cross-sectoral in nature, raising the question of how they should be allocated among the various substantive areas of the programme of action. The Secretariat resolved not to attempt to sever such projects for reporting purposes but rather to allocate them to the area with which they had the strongest overall connection. Second, concerning the request of the Preparatory Committee that information in the report be presented at the subprogramme level, the Secretariat was not in a position to do so because a significant portion of the data received, especially data relating to bilateral activities, was not provided in sufficient detail to allow activities to be allocated to subprogrammes with any degree of accuracy.

12. In accordance with the request of the Preparatory Committee, the Secretariat has made every effort in the time available to collect and analyse data from the widest possible range of sources. As a result, while the present report cannot claim to be exhaustive, it none the less captures and analyses a substantial amount of data from bilateral and multilateral donors on their activities in support of the sustainable development of the small island developing States.

13. As mentioned in paragraph 7 above, the Secretariat has compiled a comprehensive inventory of donor projects covering sustainable development in small island developing States. The inventory has been prepared at the activity level and is based on the data collected by the Secretariat from all bilateral and multilateral sources. Activities listed in the inventory are grouped under the substantive areas set out in the draft programme of action and, where provided by the donor, they include financial data for 1993, as well as for 1991 and 1992. Since it provides more detailed information on particular projects, the inventory should prove to be a useful supplement to the present report and is accordingly before the Committee as a background document.

14. All figures used in both the report and the inventory are expressed in current United States dollars. A list of the small island developing States and territories covered in the report is contained in annex I. A list of the organizations and donor countries which provided information for the preparation of the report is contained in annex II.

II. CURRENT INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

A. Overview (see tables 1-3)

15. Historically, the small island developing States have been highly dependent on overseas development assistance to finance their social and economic development activities. Although ODA has allowed several small island developing States to maintain high levels of gross domestic investment despite relatively low levels of gross domestic savings and to respond to a number of short-term and emergency socio-economic problems, there is little indication that those States have been successful in overcoming the problems arising from the basic constraints to sustainable development that they face. Those constraints include small size; limited resources; geographic dispersion; isolation from markets; a high susceptibility to natural disasters, the fragility and vulnerability of their ecosystems, the depletion of their non-renewable resources, particularly fresh-water supplies; high internal transport costs and limited inter-island transport services; a shortage of skilled personnel; and a high dependence on foreign capital. Thus, there is still a great need for the small island developing States to focus their development efforts on policies and programmes, such as the 14 substantive areas contained in the draft programme of action, that will contribute to their sustainable development and for which there is a continuing need for external development assistance.

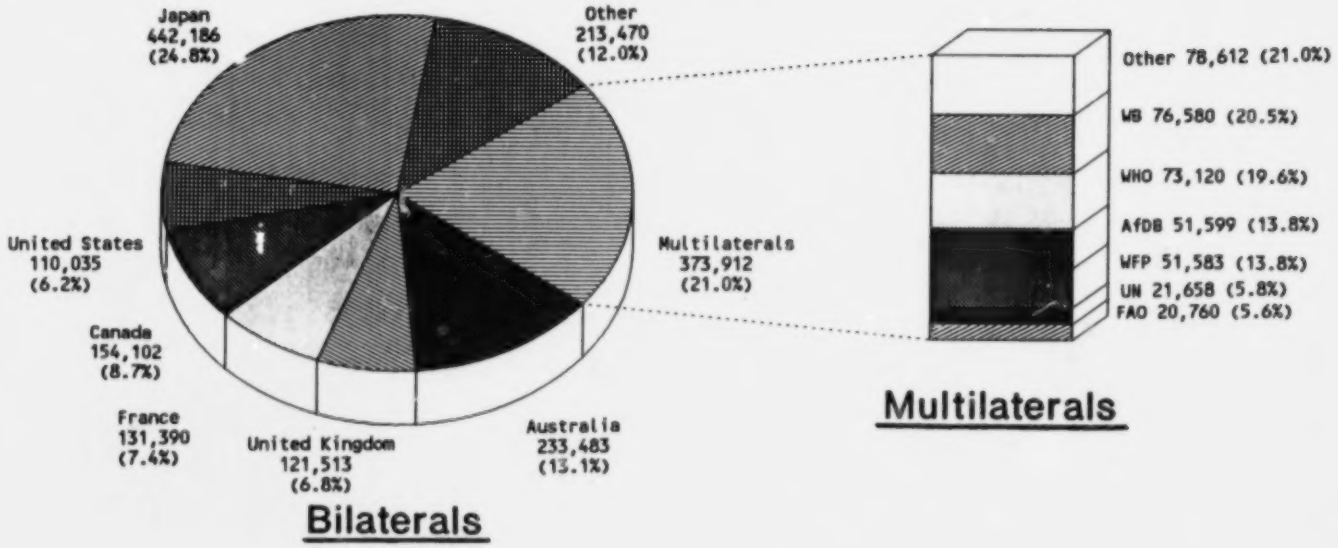
16. Donor assistance either committed to or disbursed in small island developing States in the 14 programme areas stood at $1,046 million in 1991 and $734 million in 1992. The total level for the biennium 1991-92 was $1.8 billion (see table 1), about 79 per cent of which represented assistance from bilateral donors, with the remaining 21 per cent coming from multilateral sources, including United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations.

17. Among the bilateral donors, of the 14 programme areas of the draft programme of action human resource development received the highest level of support (24 per cent of total assistance in the years 1991-92), followed by land resources (21.6 per cent), national institutions and administrative capacity (19.6 per cent), transport and communications (12.2 per cent) and energy resources (9.9 per cent). Among the multilateral donors, human resource development again received the largest share of resources, the United Nations system providing 35.6 per cent of its support to that area and intergovernmental organizations 72.3 per cent. It may be noted that the following eight programme areas each received less than 5 per cent of the financial support from bilateral and multilateral sources: climate change and sealevel rise, natural and environmental disasters, management of wastes, coastal and marine resources, freshwater resources, tourism resources, biodiversity resources, and science and technology.

18. Total assistance from bilateral and multilateral donors among the 14 substantive areas did not vary greatly from region to region. In the regions of Asia and the Pacific, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, assistance was allocated mainly to the programme areas of human resource development, land resources, and national institutions and administrative capacity. There were

Figure I. Total external assistance to small island developing States in the 14 programme areas, 1991-1992

(Thousands of United States dollars)



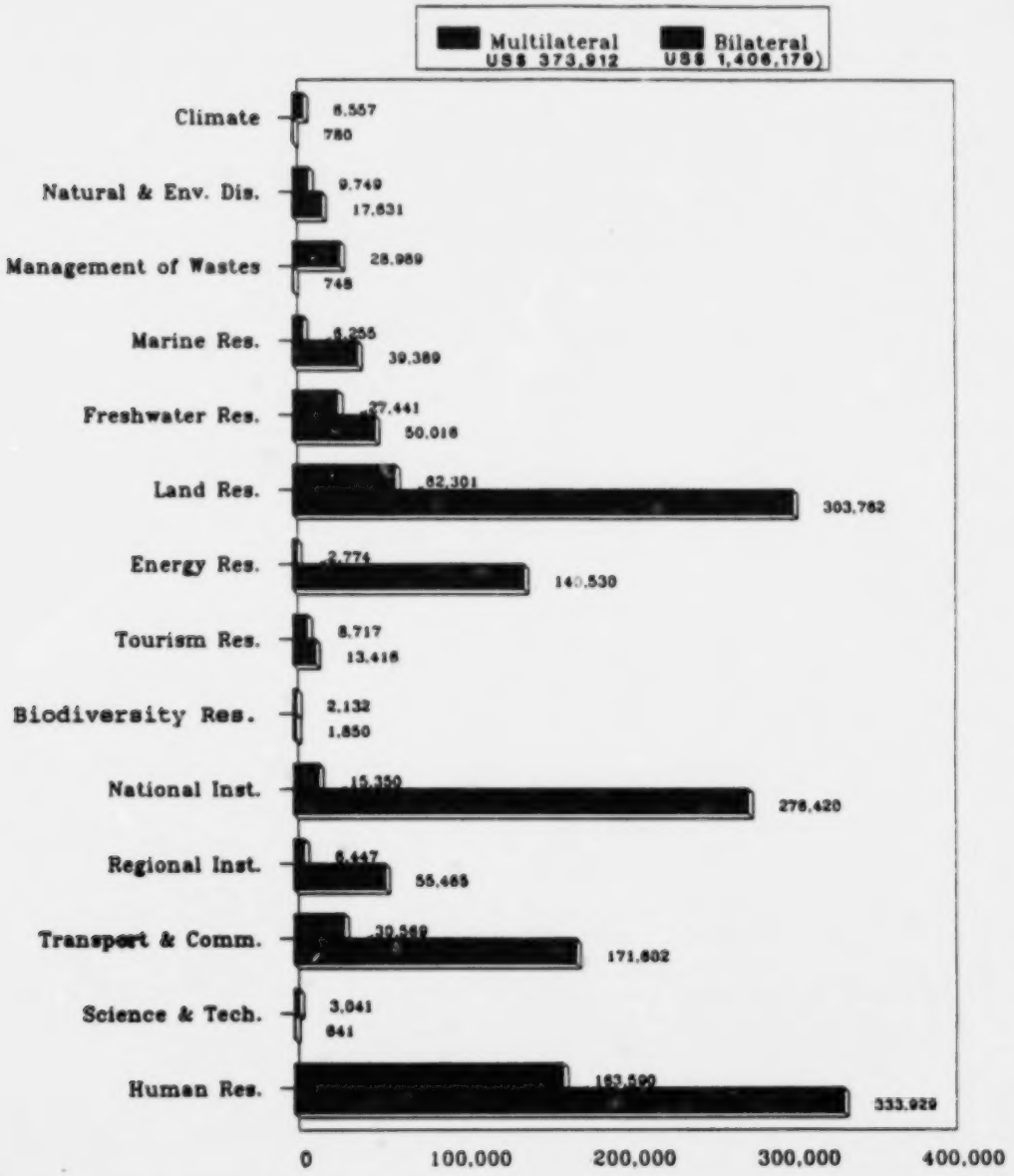
Total external assistance 1991-1992: US$ 1,780,091

Note: For total ODA to small island developing States, see tables 14 (bilateral) and 15 (multilateral).

/...

Figure II. Total external assistance to small island developing States, by programme area, 1991-1992

(Thousands of United States dollars)



two notable exceptions: the energy resources area in Latin America and the Caribbean, in which the level of support was 16.9 per cent compared with 9.2 per cent for Africa and 2.1 per cent for Asia and the Pacific, and the transport and communications area in Asia and the Pacific, in which the level was 21.3 per cent compared with 3.2 per cent for Latin America and the Caribbean and 9.6 per cent for Africa.

B. Activity at the bilateral level (see tables 4-8)

19. The total level of bilateral support to the 14 substantive areas of the draft programme of action for the 1991-92 biennium was approximately $1.4 billion (see table 6). 5/ Japan was the single largest donor, contributing about $442 million or 31 per cent of total bilateral assistance for the period. Australia was the next largest donor, contributing 17 per cent of total bilateral assistance, followed by Canada (11 per cent), France (9 per cent), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (9 per cent) and the United States of America (8 per cent). Those six donors together contributed approximately 85 per cent of the total level of bilateral support to the 14 programme areas over the period.

20. In terms of the recipients of bilateral development assistance, the largest beneficiaries were Papua New Guinea ($339 million) and Jamaica ($325 million), the two countries accounting for about 47 per cent of the total level of assistance. The next largest beneficiaries were Trinidad and Tobago (7 per cent), Mauritius (4 per cent) and Cape Verde (3.7 per cent). The balance of the funds committed to the 14 programme areas by bilateral donors were divided among 28 small island developing States.

21. The text table below highlights the relationship between average levels of per capita assistance from bilateral sources and average gross domestic product (GDP) for the small-island developing States or territories. Per capita GDP for the seven countries in the first column ranged from $1,749 for Cuba to $15,420 for Nauru. A similar range was evident in the second column: $1,088 for Saint Kitts and Nevis to $14,598 for Singapore. The third column mainly comprised countries from Asia and the Pacific and Africa; its per capita GDP range extended from $435 (the Comoros) to $4,199 (Trinidad and Tobago). Five of the nine countries in the fourth column were from Latin America and the Caribbean. Antigua and Barbuda had the highest per capita GDP in that group at $6,404 followed by Seychelles ($5,447) and Grenada ($2,309), while Cape Verde had the lowest ($1,079). Seven of the nine countries in the final column were from Asia and the Pacific, including Kiribati, Tonga, Samoa and Tuvalu. The Cook Islands had the highest per capita GDP in that group ($3,255), while Sao Tome and Principe had the lowest ($373). Within each of the five groups in the table there were wide disparities in per capita GDP as well as in per capita assistance received, with countries in the first group receiving no assistance. In addition, there was little correlation between per capita GDP and per capita assistance. On the whole, countries with higher per capita GDP benefited from higher per capita assistance than countries with lower per capita GDP. The ranges of per capita assistance relative to per capita GDP were:

	$0-.99	$1-50	$51-100	$101-200	$201+
Number of States	7	5	8	9	9
Average per capita assistance	-	7	73	130	315
Average per capita GDP (1991)	2 355 a/	12 176	1 700	1 644	988

a/ Per capita GDP was not available for the United States Virgin Islands.

22. Table 4 contains data on the distribution of bilateral development assistance among the 14 programme areas of the draft programme of action. One feature revealed by the table is the concentration of bilateral donor assistance. Approximately 66 per cent of assistance went to just three programme areas: human resource development (24 per cent), land resources (22 per cent), and national institutions and administrative capacity (20 per cent); approximately 88 per cent of assistance went to those three and only two additional areas: transport and communications (12 per cent) and energy (10 per cent). The areas that received the least financial assistance were science and technology, biodiversity resources, management of wastes and climate change, which together received less than one per cent of total bilateral assistance in 1991-92. Donors' regional development assistance programmes concentrated on providing support for regional institutions and human resource development.

23. Table 6 indicates the regional distribution of bilateral development assistance for the 1991-92 biennium. About $669 million, or 48 per cent of the total, was directed to Asia and the Pacific, which accounts for approximately 31 per cent of the total population of the small island developing States covered by the present report. Assistance to the Pacific island countries alone (i.e., excluding Singapore and Maldives) amounted to $628 million, or 45 per cent of the total. The Pacific island countries comprise about 20 per cent of the total population of the small island developing States. The Caribbean island countries, which comprise over 55 per cent of the total population of the small-island developing States, received about 38 per cent of total bilateral assistance. The five African small island countries, which comprise about 8 per cent of the population of the small island States, received 13 per cent of total bilateral assistance.

24. As to the regional distribution of assistance to the small island developing States, the data highlights the strong link between donors and particular regions based on geographic proximity. Assistance provided by Australia and New Zealand, for example, was directed almost exclusively to the Pacific island countries. Similarly, over 80 per cent of the assistance provided by Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was directed to the Caribbean island countries.

Japan's development assistance programme had a broader geographic coverage but nevertheless focused on the Pacific island countries, which received 66 per cent of its assistance as compared with 27 per cent for the Caribbean island countries. France concentrated its support among the African small island countries, which received over 77 per cent of its total support, with the balance being divided between the Caribbean (19 per cent) and Pacific (4 per cent) island countries.

25. Table 8 provides data on the level of technical cooperation directed to small island developing States for the 1991-92 biennium. As noted in paragraph 10 above, the table has been compiled on the basis of data reported under the DAC system and therefore covers all bilateral technical assistance to the small island developing States, not just that which relates to the 14 substantive areas of the draft programme of action.

26. Total technical cooperation for the period was approximately $670 million, comprising $413 million in 1991 and $257 million in 1992. The largest single provider of technical assistance was Australia, which accounted for 29 per cent ($196 million) of the total, followed by France (13 per cent), the United States of America (12 per cent), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (11 per cent) and Japan (11 per cent). The principal beneficiaries were Papua New Guinea (21 per cent, $144 million), Jamaica (11 per cent), Cape Verde (8 per cent), Fiji (7.5 per cent) and Vanuatu (6 per cent).

27. As to the regional distribution of technical cooperation to the small island developing States, 58 per cent or $389 million was directed to Asia and the Pacific (52 per cent to the Pacific island countries alone), 22 per cent ($147 million) to the five African small island countries, 16 per cent ($103 million) to the Caribbean island countries, and about 4 per cent ($29 million) to Cyprus and Malta. Australia, New Zealand and Japan directed most of their assistance to Asia and the Pacific. France directed most of its technical assistance to the African small island countries (65 per cent) and to a lesser degree to Asia and the Pacific (26 per cent). The United States of America directed 46 per cent of the technical assistance it provided to the Caribbean island countries, with the balance being divided fairly evenly between Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Europe. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland directed 52 per cent of its technical assistance to Asia and the Pacific with the Caribbean and African small island countries receiving 30 and 14 per cent of its support respectively.

C. Activity at the multilateral level (see tables 9-12)

28. The total level of support to the 14 substantive areas of the draft action programme provided by the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and the intergovernmental organizations, including the regional development banks and the Commonwealth Secretariat, was $195.8 million in 1991 and $178 million in 1992, or $373.8 million for the biennium. 6/ About 76 per cent of that total was provided to the small island developing States directly, that is, at the national level. Support through regional projects accounted for approximately 20 per cent of resources, with the balance being applied to global activities.

29. The sectoral distribution of multilateral assistance to small island developing States (see table 9) indicates that the major beneficiaries were the substantive areas of human resource development (44 per cent), land resources (17 per cent), transport and communications (8.1 per cent), management of wastes (7.7 per cent) and freshwater resources (7.3 per cent). Unlike bilateral assistance, multilateral assistance to the area of national institutions and administrative capacity was quite limited (4.1 per cent). Multilateral assistance to the remaining eight programme areas was also limited, ranging from 2.6 per cent for activities related to natural and environmental disasters to less than 1 per cent for activities related to energy and biodiversity resources.

30. In terms of the volume of assistance by region, Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia and the Pacific each received about 27 per cent of total multilateral assistance, while Africa received 35.6 per cent. The relatively high level of support for the African small island developing States can be attributed to substantial levels of assistance provided by regional development banks, particularly in the area of human resource development.

31. An analysis based on per capita development assistance benefit, summarized in the text table below, indicates that four small island developing States or territories, the United States Virgin Islands, Bahrain, Singapore and Aruba received per capita assistance of less than $1 during the period under review. The average per capita GDP for the group was approximately $13,427. The largest grouping in the table of small island developing States (27), which received average per capita assistance of $7, have per capita GDP ranging from $435 (the Comoros) to $15,420 (Nauru). Four small island developing States with an average per capita GDP of $892 received average per capita assistance of $80. Tuvalu and Dominica, with average per capita GDP of $2,201, received average per capita assistance of $144. Seychelles, which has a per capita GDP of $5,447, received the largest per capita development assistance: $514. Ranges of per capita development assistance relative to per capita GDP were:

	$0-.99	$1-50	$51-100	$101-200	$201-600
Number of States	4	27	4	2	1
Average per capita assistance	-	7	80	144	514
Average per capita GDP (1991)	13 427 a/	2 165	892	2 201	5 447

a/ Per capita GDP for the United States Virgin Islands was not available.

1. Action taken by the United Nations system

32. Organizations of the United Nations system provided 64.5 per cent of total multilateral assistance to small island developing States in 1991 ($126.3 million) and 94.3 per cent in 1992 ($167.9 million) (see table 1). There was a relatively even distribution of United Nations support in the three regions where small island developing States are primarily located, Latin America and the Caribbean (32.7 per cent), Asia and the Pacific (30.4 per cent) and Africa (27.7 per cent). Again, human resource development received the highest level of assistance (35.6 per cent), followed by land resources (20.4 per cent), transport and communications (9 per cent), freshwater resources (9 per cent) and management of wastes (9 per cent). Some organizations within the United Nations system concentrated their activities in particular regions. Over 50 per cent of the funding from the World Health Organization (WHO), for example, went to Asia and the Pacific, while 28 per cent went to Latin America and the Caribbean. The financial resources of the World Food Programme (WFP) were divided equally between Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean.

2. Action taken by intergovernmental organizations

33. Assistance from intergovernmental organizations for 1991-92 totalled $79.7 million or 21.3 per cent of total multilateral assistance to small island developing States for the period. Seventy-two per cent of that sum was directed to the area of human resource development. The African Development Bank and the Commonwealth Secretariat funded activities in that priority area. The activities of the Caribbean Development Bank were mainly in the area of natural and environmental disasters, while those of the Asian Development Bank were in the areas of national institutions and administrative capacity and land resources. Assistance provided by the Asian Development Bank mainly took the form of grants either made directly to Governments of Asia and the Pacific or routed through the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) to enhance the environmental planning and management capabilities of the Pacific island countries. The Commonwealth Secretariat provided funding for activities in all of the substantive areas, with emphasis on human resource development, regional institutions and technical cooperation, national institutions and administrative capacity, land resources, and transport and communications.

3. Action taken by non-governmental organizations

34. A number of non-governmental organizations (see list in annex II) reported that they were undertaking activities in sectoral areas that corresponded to the substantive areas of the draft programme of action. Most of the information received from those organizations, however, was qualitative rather than quantitative. The majority of the responses came from international non-governmental organizations that were involved in implementing activities mainly at the national level, although some programmes had a broader focus.

35. Of the non-governmental organizations that provided information, most had programmes that focused on the management of the coastal and marine environment and human resource development. Activities included the protection of marine

areas, the protection of turtle populations, remote sensing for aquaculture, public awareness of environmental issues, and training programmes and workshops across the spectrum of issues pertaining to sustainable development. Other activities supported by non-governmental organizations included the maintenance of biodiversity, land and freshwater management, capacity-building at the national and regional levels, energy development and studies on climate change.

36. The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) reported activities in a number of small island countries, particularly in the Pacific. Their activities covered land, including biodiversity; coastal, marine and freshwater management; tourism; and national and regional capacity-building projects. Many of the sectoral projects supported by WWF, such as marine conservation and capacity-building, were regional in scope. Of particular relevance to small islands is the WWF transregional programme on coastal and marine pollution, which involved the creation of a marine conservation network aimed at improving the quality of current and future WWF coastal and marine conservation projects and promoting inter-organizational cooperation.

37. The Caribbean People's Development Agency focused on training programmes and fostering an awareness and understanding of development strategies in a number of Caribbean countries. Other non-governmental organizations with similar programmes included the Island Resources Foundation; South Pacific Action Committee for Human Ecology and Environment; International Union of Forestry Research Organizations; International Ocean Institute; and the World Wide Fund for Nature. The International Association of Ports and Harbours supported activities concerning natural disaster prevention and preparedness.

38. The Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development is involved in global activities of direct relevance and benefit to the small island developing States. The organization has been working with the Alliance of Small Island States since 1989 to provide legal assistance on issues relating to the negotiation of a convention on climate change.

D. Review of donor activities by programme area

39. The present section of the report highlights the range and magnitude of activities undertaken by donors in small island developing States within the 14 programme areas of the draft programme of action. Since some organizations included information for 1993 in their submissions, partial information for that year is included here. More detailed information on those activities can be found in the inventory of donor projects accompanying the report (see para. 7 above).

1. Climate change and sealevel rise

40. Assistance in the area of climate change and sealevel rise was small, totalling $7.3 million, or 0.4 per cent of total assistance in all programme areas. Bilateral assistance centred on enhancing the monitoring capacity of small island developing States through, for example, the provision of monitoring stations and the strengthening of national meteorological services. In

cooperation with various Pacific island countries, Australia has funded since 1990 an ongoing sealevel monitoring programme in the South Pacific, utilizing remote monitoring devices linked by satellite to its national tidal facility, at a cost of $5 million. In 1992, New Zealand provided in excess of $600,000 for similar purposes to Tuvalu, the Cook Islands, Kiribati and Fiji.

41. At the multilateral level, donor activities in the area can be divided into two broad sub-areas: those that concern monitoring and information exchange and those that concern various aspects of capacity-building. The largest programme, with a budget in excess of $1.6 million, was the World Weather Watch Programme of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), which was being implemented in a number of countries, including Papua New Guinea, Seychelles, Maldives and Cape Verde. Another key project was the WMO Tropical Ocean/Global Atmosphere Programme, which involved the monitoring and study of the southern oscillation and El Niño phenomena. Funding for the programme was about $1 million in 1991-1992 with a further $500,000 allocated for 1993. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), through the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), provided funding for the implementation of the Global Sea Level Observing System (GLOSS), which provides standardized sealevel data from a global network of 300 stations. Two global multilateral projects relevant to small island developing States which commenced in 1993 were the $1.5 million "climex" information exchange program being sponsored by the United Nations Interim Secretariat of the Framework Convention on Climate Change and a $250,000 WMO-funded project designed to give users a computerized data-management capability for climate and other environmental data (CLICOM). Other multilateral donors in the sector included the United Nations University (UNU) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

2. Natural and environmental disasters

42. The programme area of natural and environmental disasters received $27.4 million, or 1.5 per cent of total donor resources. The two primary sub-areas of donor activity were disaster relief and rehabilitation, and disaster preparedness. In 1991-1992, bilateral disaster relief to small island developing States totalled in excess of $17 million, including a contribution of $10 million from the United States of America to Cyprus for emergency relief and one of $4.5 million from New Zealand to Samoa for cyclone relief and reconstruction following Cyclone Val. For the same period, disaster relief provided by the United Nations system totalled about $2.5 million and covered emergency food aid, the rehabilitation of the agriculture and forestry sectors, and reconstruction programmes. The largest multilateral donor was WFP, followed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

43. Disaster preparedness projects mainly operated at the regional and international levels. Of particular significance was the development and improvement of tropical cyclone advance warning systems through the application of satellite and computer technology, and the transfer of scientific knowledge. The principal multilateral donor was WMO, which provided about $1.3 million in assistance for the period 1991-1993, including approximately $1 million for the establishment of focal points for operational and research activities related to

tropical cyclones and $255,000 for the upgrading of the tropical cyclone warning system in the south-west Indian Ocean. WMO was also involved in activities designed to strengthen the capacity of small island States to monitor the impacts of waves and storm surges.

44. As to intergovernmental organizations, the Caribbean Development Bank provided loan funding for the rehabilitation and improvement of sea defences in Dominica ($7.8 million) and for a consultancy in Barbados to develop proposals to improve storm-water drainage facilities ($285,000).

3. Management of wastes

45. Assistance to small island developing States in the area of waste management amounted to $29.7 million, or 1.7 per cent of total resources. There were a limited number of bilaterally funded activities in the area over the period 1991-1992 and the largest single project, a sewerage development project in Saint Kitts and Nevis, was funded by Canada at a cost of about $370,000.

46. The activity of the United Nations system was largely at the national level and covered the development of infrastructure and facilities for waste collection; treatment and disposal; the development of waste monitoring and control mechanisms; and support for capacity-building measures, including institutional strengthening and human resource development. The largest single donor was WHO, which provided over $25 million for multifaceted national and regional waste management projects, including about $6 million for landfill operations in south Pacific countries, $3.5 million for technical assistance to improve sewage disposal in the Caribbean and $1.5 million to support a range of waste-related activities in Africa, including public awareness and education campaigns. UNDP also supported a number of projects, including the development and implementation of a solid waste collection and disposal system in Maldives ($660,000) and a new technological system for processing waste in Papua New Guinea ($292,000). The International Maritime Organization (IMO) provided over $700,000 to support projects aimed at protecting the marine and coastal environment from pollution, including projects aimed at developing regional protection strategies. The World Bank provided about $12.6 million for a sewerage and drainage project in Cyprus and $2 million for infrastructural support for a housing project in Fiji. The African Development Bank provided $1.8 million to Seychelles in 1991 for the development of a programme for the treatment and disposal of waste water.

4. Coastal and marine resources

47. Although the total value of assistance allocated to the area was relatively small ($45.6 million, representing 2.6 per cent of total assistance in all programme areas), the assistance provided was broad in scope. Activities included assistance with the preparation of maritime areas legislation and the negotiation of equitable maritime boundary delimitation agreements (Maldives, Jamaica, Grenada, Dominica); the management of ocean resources, including integrated coastal zone and exclusive economic zone management; and fishery management, incorporating training, the conservation of biodiversity, marine

pollution control and the development of infrastructure to support the fishery sector. A number of United Nations organizations were involved in supporting those activities, particularly the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), FAO and UNEP.

48. As to intergovernmental organizations, the Asian Development Bank funded a number of projects in the Pacific, including training on the protection of coastal environments. The Commonwealth Secretariat also supported a number of activities, primarily in the areas of exclusive economic zone management, maritime areas legislation and fishery legislation and management. Over the 1991-1992 period, the Commonwealth Secretariat allocated about $330,000 to support exclusive economic zone management in 14 small island developing States.

49. Of the bilateral donors, Japan and New Zealand were prominent: Japan supported activities related to fisheries development in numerous small island developing States (Cape Verde, the Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Maldives, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Tuvalu), as well as activities related to marine reforestation (Papua New Guinea). Assistance from New Zealand supported fisheries development in the Pacific island countries and the establishment of marine training centres in Kiribati.

5. Freshwater resources

50. The value of assistance allocated by both bilateral and multilateral donors in the substantive area of freshwater resources was $77.5 million, or 4.4 per cent of total assistance to small island developing States. The activities reported covered aspects of water supply treatment and distribution, water resource development, planning and management. Bilateral donors active in the field included Australia, Canada, New Zealand, France, Germany and the Netherlands, while beneficiaries included Solomon Islands, Dominica, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Vanuatu, Mauritius and Cape Verde.

51. At the multilateral level several United Nations organizations, the World Bank, the regional development banks and the Commonwealth Secretariat supported projects similar in nature to those being funded bilaterally. Multilateral projects ranged in value from as little as a few thousand dollars for a water treatment project in Sao Tome and Principe to $164 million for a water resource programme in Cyprus funded by the World Bank. The Department for Development Support and Management Services of the United Nations Secretariat supported several projects dealing with the management of freshwater resources, particularly through the provision of technical assistance. WHO maintained projects in Cyprus, Malta, Bahrain and Maldives covering the development and management of water resources, as did the Pan American Health Organization in a number of Caribbean island countries.

6. Land resources

52. The land resources area received the second largest share of financial assistance from donors to small island developing States (20.6 per cent, or $366.3 million). The principal multilateral donors were FAO, WFP, UNEP and the World Bank. Most of the projects undertaken by the United Nations system in the programme area comprised research and technical cooperation in support of agricultural development and land-use planning, including forestry, mining and institution-building. Budgets varied from $5,000 for a research project on Pacific island agroforestry conducted by UNU to $12.5 million for a World Bank-funded agricultural adjustment programme in Jamaica. FAO supported projects covering forest management in Papua New Guinea and Cape Verde, institutional strengthening for the agriculture sector in Tonga and agricultural planning in Trinidad and Tobago.

53. A number of bilateral donors were active in the area, including Canada, the United States of America, Japan, New Zealand, Netherlands, Australia, Finland, Germany and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Australia financed rural development projects in Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Samoa, while Canada, the Netherlands and Japan supported similar projects in Jamaica. The United States of America financed an industrial diversification project in Mauritius and agricultural development projects in Jamaica and Cape Verde.

54. As to intergovernmental organizations, the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) is working with FAO on the preparation of tropical forestry action plans for the eastern Caribbean, while the Commonwealth Secretariat financed land resource activities in a number of countries, including Mauritius, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, Grenada and Saint Lucia. Those activities covered a broad range of areas, including the development of mineral resources, agricultural mechanization, livestock management, infrastructure development and land rehabilitation.

7. Energy resources

55. The value of assistance allocated by multilateral and bilateral donors to energy resources was $143.3 million, or 8.1 per cent of total assistance to small island developing States. The activities undertaken in the area focused on two main sub-areas: energy development, including the expansion of services (electricity, oil, hydroplants, solar) and the strengthening of institutional capacity; and environmental mitigation. The majority of activities at the multilateral level were funded by UNDP with other donors, including the Commonwealth Secretariat, the African Development Bank and the World Bank, the latter funding the enlargement and installation of a hydropower plant in Dominica. Bilateral support was widespread. Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland financed two major oil refinery modernization projects in Trinidad and Tobago ($51.3 million). France, New Zealand, Australia and Canada financed several small-scale activities in Mauritius (thermal energy), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (electrical distribution), Dominica (hydroelectric power) and Jamaica (energy conservation).

8. Tourism resources

56. The tourism resources programme area received a very small share of the financial assistance provided by multilateral and bilateral donors ($22.1 million, or 1.2 per cent of total assistance provided). Activities supported by donors included the strengthening of national planning capabilities for the development of tourism resources; improving the quality of tourism products; and upgrading tourism-related infrastructure and facilities. The United Nations multilateral organizations active in the area included UNESCO, which financed workshops on sociocultural aspects of tourism development in Samoa, Fiji and Niue, and UNEP, which had a regional subprogramme for the Caribbean on integrated planning and institutional development that aimed at the integration of eco-tourism into socio-economic programmes. In addition, UNDP supported the development of a tourism master plan for Vanuatu and the World Bank provided funds for airport improvements in Maldives. ECLAC and ESCAP also had subprogrammes that addressed the sustainable development of tourism. Japan co-sponsored a number of activities undertaken by ESCAP in the tourism field. The main bilateral donors to provide support for tourism development were the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, New Zealand, the Netherlands and France.

57. Two intergovernmental organizations involved in the programme area were the World Tourism Organization (WTO) and the Commonwealth Secretariat. The programmes sponsored by WTO were cross-sectoral in nature, with an emphasis on accommodating environmental concerns in tourism development to ensure sustainablilty and on developing quality support services. The Commonwealth Secretariat funded a number of advisers specialized in various specific aspects of tourism, including marketing, planning, training and statistics. The recipients of Commonwealth Secretariat support included Samoa, Cyprus and several Caribbean countries.

9. Biodiversity resources

58. Only $3.9 million, or 0.2 per cent of total assistance by bilateral and multilateral donors, was allocated to the programme area of biodiversity resources. Activities included establishing and strengthening institutional capacities to manage and conserve marine and land resources; developing management plans; creating public awareness programmes; conducting training and research; and strengthening the legal framework in support of conservation efforts. The Global Environment Facility (GEF), a joint UNDP/UNEP/World Bank programme, which has as one of its four components the conservation of biodiversity, is an important source of funds. An example of the type of activity funded under GEF is a five-year forest rehabilitation project in Mauritius that commenced in 1992. UNEP was also involved in implementing regional programmes on the conservation of biodiversity and the development of environmental management plans. FAO projects ranged from $81,000 for tropical floriculture in the Comoros to $900,000 for fruit tree development in Samoa over the period 1992-1994. UNESCO provided technical and financial support for biodiversity projects, which included a study of Caribbean medicinal plants ($16,000 for 1992) and, with financial assistance from Germany, a tropical rain forest conservation programme in Papua New Guinea ($220,000 for 1991-1992).

59. Other organizations involved in funding and implementing activities were the Commonwealth Secretariat, SPREP, the Caribbean Trust Fund and ECLAC.

10. National institutions and administrative capacity

60. Assistance to small island developing States in the substantive area amounted to $292.6 million, or 16.4 per cent of total resources, and covered a wide range of sub-areas. At a broad level, the focus of activities was on strengthening national capacities in the economic and public administration sectors and on providing support for structural adjustment and debt refinancing programmes. In addition, support was provided for promoting industrial development as a means of creating employment opportunities; purchasing data-processing equipment; and providing services, including water and electricity, to public enterprises.

61. A number of bilateral donors made the area a priority. Australia channelled about 28 per cent of its total assistance to small island developing States into the area, the bulk of those funds going to support public administration and government services. Support for structural adjustment programmes and balance-of-payments adjustments accounted for nearly all of the assistance provided by Japan and the Netherlands respectively, and 69 per cent of assistance from France. Seventy per cent of the assistance provided by the United States of America was allocated to supporting balance of payments, financial and government services in Jamaica. Germany directed 45 per cent of its total assistance to the rescheduling of debt, while New Zealand directed 15 per cent of its assistance to supporting the national budgets of the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau.

62. At the multilateral level, approximately 4.1 per cent of disbursements by multilateral organizations covered activities relating to the programme area. The International Labour Office (ILO), the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), UNDP, UNESCO, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the World Bank, and the United Nations Secretariat were all involved in related activities in small island developing States, including the drafting and implementation of industrial property acts; the development of business skills; and support for small and medium-scale enterprises. Beneficiaries of that kind of assistance, provided mainly by UNIDO, World Bank, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the ILO, included Cyprus, Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu.

63. Among the intergovernmental organizations, the Commonwealth Secretariat provided support in several areas, ranging from debt record management to the elaboration of environmental management plans for the conduct of environmental impact assessments. Both the Asian Development Bank and the Caribbean Development Bank supported activities designed to improve national capacities for formulating and implementing environmental management strategies and conducting environmental assessments.

64. Activities supported at the regional and global level included the development and implementation of legislative instruments relating to economic performance and issues of environmental concern; management training relevant to

the circumstances and problems faced by small island States; and studies on the special needs of small island developing States in the context of regional approaches to sustainable development. Those activities were supported by the Commonwealth Secretariat and ECLAC, among others.

11. Regional institutions and technical cooperation

65. Total funding to support regional institutions and technical cooperation was $61.9 million, representing 3.5 per cent of the total level of donor support for small island developing States. Bilateral donors provided about $55 million to support regional institutions in various areas and to strengthen the capacity of those institutions to serve their members. The Caribbean Community (CARICOM), for example, received approximately $10 million from Germany and Canada. Germany also provided assistance to the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States ($8 million) and funded programmes carried out by south Pacific regional institutions ($7 million). Australia, New Zealand and Japan provided $6 million in funding to the South Pacific Commission, and Australia and New Zealand provided about $4.2 million for the South Pacific Forum Secretariat, the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme and the South Pacific Geo-Science Commission.

66. While multilateral resources committed and disbursed in the substantive area represented only 3.5 per cent of total multilateral assistance, the activities conducted were wide-ranging. UNEP, in conjunction with SPREP, was establishing a pollution assessment and control programme in the south Pacific region. UNEP also promoted interregional collaboration among the East Asian, South East Pacific and South Pacific Regional Seas Programmes on issues concerning climate change, marine pollution, coastal management and the development of Global Resource Information Database (GRID) nodes. The UNEP regional service centres in the Caribbean, the South Pacific and Portuguese-speaking Africa offer facilities for the exchange of scientific and technical information on the environment.

67. The Department for Development Support and Management Services of the United Nations Secretariat provided support for the establishment of a regional mechanism for improving access to water and sanitation facilities in several Pacific island countries, including Kiribati, Federated States of Micronesia and Tuvalu. ESCAP focused on cross-sectoral issues relating to hazardous waste management, an area of concern to many Pacific island countries. UNDCP supported regional efforts to improve communication in the fight against drug trafficking, while IMO provided assistance with the legal aspects of maritime transport and measures for protecting the marine environment. The Commonwealth Secretariat was engaged in cooperative activities with the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme on capacity-strengthening in the areas of meteorology and finance; with the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank on debt management; and with the South Pacific Commission on the development of human resources.

12. Transport and communications

68. The transport and communications substantive area received the fourth highest amount of external assistance from both multilateral and bilateral donors (11.7 per cent or approximately $190 million). Bilateral donors contributed 84 per cent of that amount, the main donors being Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The focus of activities was evenly divided between the two sub-areas of transport and communications.

69. In terms of bilateral activities, Australia concentrated its assistance in the Pacific, and funded activities in both sub-areas, including airport construction and upgrading in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tonga, and improvements to telecommunication facilities in Tokelau, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands. Canada supported bridge reconstruction in Grenada and the upgrading of telecommunication facilities in Trinidad and Tobago. France financed the installation of Earth telecommunications stations in Cape Verde and a transportation project in Jamaica. Japan concentrated its support in the transport sector, with beneficiaries including Cape Verde, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea and Samoa.

70. A number of organizations of the United Nations system provided a broad range of assistance to small island developing States in both the transport and communications sub-areas. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) provided assistance with national aviation legislation and aviation training to Papua New Guinea, the Bahamas, Sao Tome and Principe, Trinidad and Tobago, Seychelles and Cuba. ICAO also provided training in airport emergency planning for several Pacific island countries. IMO financed a global training programme on the protection of the marine environment and the conduct of port inspections in accordance with relevant international agreements. UNESCO provided support for several Pacific island countries in the communications sector, particularly with television and video unit needs, the establishment of transmission points for frequency modulation (FM) radio coverage, the provision of printing press facilities, and the provision of equipment and training of personnel in newspaper computer operations. The Universal Postal Union (UPU) assisted several countries with the management and operation of postal services.

71. Two intergovernmental organizations, the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and the Commonwealth Secretariat, supported activities in the programme area. IDB financed a port operations project in the Comoros, while the Commonwealth Secretariat financed projects in Jamaica, Dominica, Trinidad and Tobago, Maldives and Vanuatu.

13. Science and technology

72. There were few activities funded by donors in the substantive area of science and technology; the level of assistance to the area amounted to only $3.7 million, or 0.2 per cent of total external assistance. The activities carried out were mainly financed by multilateral organizations, particularly FAO, WIPO, UNESCO, UNEP and UNDP, with an emphasis on providing training for policy makers and developing expertise in the assessment of environmentally

sound technology. UNEP provided support for developing national integrated scientific and technical environmental information systems, and services to improve decision-making and strengthen existing institutions. WIPO has been assisting a number of Pacific and Caribbean island countries and territories in matters relating to intellectual property rights, including Fiji, the Cook Islands, Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, and Jamaica.

14. Human resource development

73. The substantive area of human resource development received the largest share of external assistance provided by both bilateral and multilateral donors in the 1991-1992 period. Assistance to the programme area amounted to $496.4 million, or 27 per cent of total assistance for all programme areas. Bilateral donors provided $333.9 million, or approximately 24 per cent of total bilateral assistance, while multilateral donors provided $162.5 million, or 43.4 per cent of total multilateral assistance.

74. Around 85 per cent of bilateral assistance to the area was directed to the Pacific and Caribbean island countries, with the level of assistance evenly divided between the two subregions. Although the African small island countries received only 12.2 per cent of bilateral assistance, they received 65 per cent ($81.6 million) of assistance from multilateral sources. The balance of the multilateral contribution was evenly divided between the Pacific and Caribbean island countries.

75. The activities carried out in the substantive area can be divided into three main sub-areas: education and training, including the provision of related infrastructure; health issues, including universal immunization, child care, nutrition, food aid and family planning; and activities for humanitarian assistance, community development and housing. Of the major bilateral donors, Australia provided 53 per cent of its support for the area to educational activities, New Zealand allocated 64 per cent, Japan 19 per cent and the United States of America 11 per cent. The United States of America provided about $55 million and Canada $22 million to Jamaica alone in food aid, humanitarian assistance and nutrition. Austria, Japan, Switzerland and the Netherlands also contributed approximately $10 million in food aid over the 1991-1992 period. Japan provided $45 million by way of support for hospitals in Fiji and Papua New Guinea and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland provided $17 million for low-cost housing in Jamaica.

76. Multilateral organizations also provided support to the small island developing States in the three main sub-areas. The United Nations Population Fund, for example, provided over $2.3 million for a multidisciplinary technical assistance project in the Pacific and the World Bank allocated $11.5 million for education projects in the Bahamas and Maldives. WFP provided funding totalling approximately $25 million for humanitarian assistance and the provision of food to various countries, including Cape Verde, Cuba, Jamaica and Mauritius.

III. CONCLUSIONS

77. The present report is based on information received from the international donor community on the level and allocation of its external assistance to small island developing States over the two-year period 1991-1992, just prior to UNCED, and therefore reflects the priorities, plans and programmes of both bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as the small island developing States themselves, that prevailed at that time. A reorientation of priorities in response to Agenda 21 and, more importantly, to the prospective outcomes of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, will take some time. The present report is, nevertheless, timely inasmuch as it can assist the donor community and small island developing States to review current resource allocations in support of sustainable development and provide a firm basis for determining an effective future course of action (see table 13 for basic indicators of the small island developing States).

78. One major finding of the report is that the support of the donor community for sustainable development in small island developing States in 1991-1992 was concentrated in relatively few of the programme areas covered in the proposed programme of action. Bilateral assistance focused on five of those areas: human resource development, land resources, national institutions and administrative capacity and, to a lesser extent, transport and communications and energy resources. It should be noted that a significant proportion of the resources allocated to human resource development were directed to humanitarian assistance. Multilateral assistance was also strongly weighted towards human resource development, other areas of emphasis being land resources, transport and communications, freshwater resources and the management of wastes. Another major finding is that there was little correlation between the per capita GDP of recipient countries and the per capita assistance they received. Such a correlation would be expected; its absence raises questions about the distribution of external assistance among those countries.

79. Looking to the future, the statistical analysis of the sectoral allocation of assistance indicates a need for greater emphasis to be placed on the areas identified as priority areas in the proposed programme of action but which have to date received less attention. In that connection, two considerations are worthy of note. First, the areas that have received the highest levels of support in the past represent capacity-building and infrastructural development and are therefore crucial for achieving the sustainable development of small island developing States. In spite of the greater emphasis placed on them in the past, much remains to be done in those areas, so that they will continue to call for greater emphasis. Second, while the data indicates that the other areas of the proposed programme of action received less emphasis, it will be necessary to reassess the needs of small island developing States in those other areas at the country level before deciding on the extent of funding needed. At any rate, any increased funding to those other areas should be provided on the basis of the principle of additionality, since a mere reallocation of funding might compromise national capacity-building and infrastructural development.

80. As to the allocation of donor assistance among countries, there is a clear need for greater equity based on needs. Since even those small island developing States that receive relatively more external assistance remain constrained by resource limitations and will need more resources in the future to put their development on a sustainable footing, the pursuit of sustainable development will call for a general increase in the level of external assistance to small island developing States and at the same time will require that greater attention be paid to those States that have received relatively little support in the past. In order to ensure adequate resources for the sustainable development of small island developing States, there is a need to explore innovative approaches for financing sustainable development and, even more important, for strengthening the political will to support it.

81. The terms of reference for the present report did not include an assessment of current donor activities in support of sustainable development in small island developing States. Thus, the report does not attempt to examine either the efficiency of the supply of external assistance to those States or the efficiency of their utilization of that assistance. Nor does the report attempt to assess the effectiveness of the projects financed by external assistance. Regardless of whether ODA increases adequately in the future, efforts are needed to evaluate both the effectiveness and the cost effectiveness of projects and programmes, whether financed by external assistance or from domestic resources.

82. In order to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of external assistance, action will be needed on the part of both small island developing States and the donor community. On the part of the small island developing States, efforts are called for at two levels. First, it will be necessary for recipient Governments to undertake a comprehensive reassessment of assistance needs through careful planning. Second, it will be necessary both to ensure that external assistance is designed to meet clearly identified priorities and perceived needs or to remove critical bottlenecks, as well as to ensure that all activities are closely monitored. On the part of the donor community, greater coordination among both bilateral and multilateral donors will help eliminate duplication of support wherever it exists. Finally, improved coordination between the donor community and the small island developing States will help to channel external assistance to the priority areas identified by recipient countries and will thus make for greater effectiveness.

Notes

1/ The 14 programme areas of the draft programme of action are: climate change and sealevel rise; natural and environmental disasters; management of wastes; coastal and marine resources; freshwater resources; land resources; energy resources; tourism resources; biodiversity resources; national institutions and administrative capacity; regional institutions and technical cooperation; transport and communications; science and technology; and human resource development.

2/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and Corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

3/ Ibid., annex I.

4/ Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

5/ For total bilateral ODA to small island developing States, see table 14.

6/ For total multilateral ODA to small island developing States, see table 15.

Table 1. Total external assistance to small island developing States, by donor and programme area, 1991 and 1992

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Programme area	Bilateral (Commitments)		Multilateral (Disbursements)				Bilateral and Multilateral	Percentage of total
			United Nations		Non-United Nations			
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991-1992	
	(1)		(2)				(1) + (2)	
I. Climate change and sealevel rise	156	624	3 492	3 051	14	..	7 337	0.4
II. Natural and environmental disasters	14 559	3 072	642	1 149	7 901	57	27 380	1.5
III. Management of wastes	515	233	9 596	17 572	1 806	15	29 737	1.7
IV. Coastal and marine resources	19 553	19 836	269	5 212	462	312	45 644	2.6
V. Freshwater resources	21 493	28 523	12 281	15 031	79	50	77 457	4.4
VI. Land resources	203 917	99 845	30 760	29 535	850	1 408	366 315	20.6
VII. Energy resources	86 568	53 962	1 508	994	131	141	143 304	8.1
VIII. Tourism resources	6 282	7 134	2 944	5 492	134	147	22 133	1.2
IX. Biodiversity resources	489	1 361	135	1 737	119	141	3 982	0.2
X. National institutions and administrative capacity	114 854	161 566	4 916	7 502	2 141	1 647	292 626	16.4
XI. Regional institutions and technical cooperation	29 568	25 897	1 588	2 037	1 646	1 176	61 912	3.5
XII. Transport and communications	145 359	26 243	11 466	17 603	727	773	202 171	11.4
XIII. Science and technology	348	293	875	2 037	35	94	3 682	0.2
XIV. Human resource development	206 626	127 303	45 871	58 949	53 412	4 250	496 411	27.9
Total	850 287	555 892	126 343	167 901	69 457	10 211	1 780 091	100.0

Note: Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not reported separately.

Table 2. Total external assistance to small island developing States, by programme area and level of activity, 1991 and 1992

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Programme area	National		Regional		Global		Total all levels
		1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991-1992
I.	Climate change and sealevel rise	1 094	1 215	551	529	2 017	1 931	7 337
II.	Natural and environmental disasters	22 596	3 484	146	374	360	420	27 380
III.	Management of wastes	5 284	11 123	6 583	6 595	50	102	29 737
IV.	Coastal and marine resources	18 237	23 022	1 865	2 338	182	..	45 644
V.	Freshwater resources	28 522	37 817	5 306	5 760	25	27	77 457
VI.	Land resources	232 430	126 884	3 097	3 774	..	130	366 315
VII.	Energy resources	87 078	54 853	1 129	244	..	..	143 304
VIII.	Tourism resources	9 115	12 691	245	82	..	..	22 133
IX.	Biodiversity resources	554	2 620	70	522	119	97	3 982
X.	National institutions and administrative capacity	117 025	164 483	4 699	5 854	187	378	292 626
XI.	Regional institutions and technical cooperation	243	205	32 326	28 666	233	239	61 912
XII.	Transport and communications	152 725	42 426	4 827	2 193	..	..	202 171
XIII.	Science and technology	903	2 036	205	178	150	210	3 682
XIV.	Human resource development	279 723	152 935	23 775	34 442	2 411	3 125	496 411
	Total	955 529	635 794	84 824	91 551	5 734	6 659	1 780 091

Note: Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not reported separately.

Table 3. Total external assistance to small island developing States or territories, by recipient country, donor and programme area, 1991-1992

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Recipient country	Climate change and sealevel rise	Natural and environ. disasters	Manage-ment of wastes	Coastal and marine resources	Fresh-water resources	Land resources	Energy resources	Tourism resources
Africa								
Cape Verde								
UN multilaterals	311	157	149	70	811	8 859	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaterals	..	..	..	5 387	1 814	12 169	566	..
Total	311	157	149	5 457	2 625	21 028	566	..
Comoros								
UN multilaterals	..	..	185	..	185	2 799	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	4 607	..	870
Total	..	..	185	..	185	7 406	..	870
Mauritius								
UN multilaterals	50	27	122	537	122	167	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	286	..	..
Bilaterals	..	..	..	..	14 005	6 110	27 478	..
Total	50	27	122	537	14 127	6 563	27 478	..
Sao Tome and Principe								
UN multilaterals	273	..	117	..	117	7 338	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaterals	..	..	..	3 920	..	13 680	..	..
Total	273	..	117	3 920	117	21 018	..	..
Seychelles								
UN multilaterals	115	..	107	69	107	..	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	1 806	..	..	182	93	..
Bilaterals	..	567	..	..	..	496	..	3 227
Total	115	567	1 913	69	107	678	93	3 227
Subtotal								
UN multilaterals	749	184	680	676	1 342	19 163	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	1 806	..	..	468	93	..
Bilaterals	..	567	..	9 307	15 819	37 062	28 044	4 097
Total	749	751	2 486	9 983	17 161	56 693	28 137	4 097
Western Asia								
Bahrain								
UN multilaterals	..	..	286	..	48	..	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	286	..	48	..	..	..

Bio-diversity resources	Nat. inst. and administ. capacity	Regional inst. and tech. coop.	Transport and communications	Science and technology	Human resources dev.	Total	Recipient country
							Africa
							Cape Verde
295	357	..	620	60	18 140	29 829	UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Non-UN multilaterals
..	1 268	..	13 409	..	18 639	53 252	Bilaterals
295	1 625	..	14 029	60	36 779	83 081	Total
							Comoros
..	1 060	..	7	..	3 856	8 092	UN multilaterals
..	..	..	300	..	..	300	Non-UN multilaterals
..	18 720	..	..	..	6 914	31 111	Bilaterals
..	19 780	..	307	..	10 770	39 503	Total
							Mauritius
..	1 900	..	9 110	..	5 232	17 267	UN multilaterals
..	190	..	49	..	16 622	17 147	Non-UN multilaterals
..	4 986	..	4 313	..	2 659	59 551	Bilaterals
..	7 076	..	13 472	..	24 513	93 965	Total
							Sao Tome and Principe
..	..	..	670	10	3 440	11 965	UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Non-UN multilaterals
..	2 585	..	903	..	6 740	27 828	Bilaterals
..	2 585	..	1 573	10	10 180	39 793	Total
							Seychelles
..	40	..	18	7	922	1 385	UN multilaterals
..	117	..	..	..	33 429	35 627	Non-UN multilaterals
..	4 058	..	..	..	2 932	11 280	Bilaterals
..	4 215	..	18	7	37 283	48 292	Total
							Subtotal
295	3 357	..	10 425	77	31 590	68 538	UN multilaterals
..	307	..	349	..	50 051	53 074	Non-UN multilaterals
..	31 617	..	18 625	..	37 884	183 022	Bilaterals
295	35 281	..	29 399	77	119 525	304 634	Total
							Western Asia
							Bahrain
..	..	..	9	..	..	343	UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Non-UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bilaterals
..	..	..	9	..	..	343	Total

Recipient country	Climate change and sealevel rise	Natural and environ. disasters	Manage-ment of wastes	Coastal and marine resources	Fresh-water resources	Land resources	Energy resources	Tourism resources
Asia and the Pacific								
Cook Islands								
UN multilaterals	..	..	111	..	111	..	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	30	69	..
Bilaterals	300	155	..	60	997	861	1 128	732
Total	300	155	111	60	1 108	891	1 197	732
Federated States of Micronesia								
UN multilaterals	..	..	134	..	386	..	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 129	..
Total	..	..	134	..	386	..	8 129	..
Fiji								
UN multilaterals	..	37	1 420	7	430	145	..	492
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaterals	197	153	..	2 884	..	8 793	..	146
Total	197	190	1 420	2 891	430	8 938	..	638
Kiribati								
UN multilaterals	..	..	138	..	691	..	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	49	..	18	..	..
Bilaterals	67	6	..	1 613	..	818	..	..
Total	67	6	138	1 662	691	836	..	..
Maldives								
UN multilaterals	25	..	607	1 027	207	170	..	7 500
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	77	..	..	..	..
Bilaterals	117	..	..	11 714	..	616	..	..
Total	142	..	607	12 818	207	786	..	7 500
Marshall Islands								
UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..
Bilaterals	..	22	..	5 328	..	..	..	..
Total	..	22	..	5 328	..	300	..	..
Nauru								
UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bio-diversity resources	Nat. inst. and administ. capacity	Regional inst. and tech. coop.	Transport and communications	Science and technology	Human resources dev.	Total	Recipient country
							Asia and the Pacific
							Cook Islands
..	..	..	82	..	389	693	UN multilaterals
..	85	..	..	..	..	184	Non-UN multilaterals
73	10 427	..	356	573	2 701	18 363	Bilaterals
73	10 512	..	438	573	3 090	19 240	Total
							Federated States of Micronesia
..	77	..	37	..	795	1 429	UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Non-UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	791	8 920	Bilaterals
..	77	..	37	..	1 586	10 349	Total
							Fiji
..	1 140	..	178	..	1 760	5 609	UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Non-UN multilaterals
..	2 872	..	..	..	30 613	45 658	Bilaterals
..	4 012	..	178	..	32 373	51 267	Total
							Kiribati
..	149	..	97	..	817	1 892	UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	11	78	Non-UN multilaterals
17	1 143	..	9 554	..	4 172	17 390	Bilaterals
17	1 292	..	9 651	..	5 000	19 360	Total
							Maldives
..	996	..	385	3	7 378	18 298	UN multilaterals
..	593	..	162	..	66	898	Non-UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	4 737	17 184	Bilaterals
..	1 589	..	547	3	12 181	36 380	Total
							Marshall Islands
..	..	..	..	..	261	261	UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	..	300	Non-UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	..	5 350	Bilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	261	5 911	Total
							Nauru
..	..	..	19	..	..	19	UN multilaterals
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	Non-UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bilaterals
..	1	..	19	..	..	20	Total

Recipient country	Climate change and sealevel rise	Natural and environ. disasters	Manage-ment of wastes	Coastal and marine resources	Fresh-water resources	Land resources	Energy resources	Tourism resources
Niue								
UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	3
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	506	..	135
Total	..	..	..	..	26	506	..	138
Papua New Guinea								
UN multilaterals	700	..	615	1 292	615	2 695	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	64	..	336	..	..
Bilaterals	..	564	..	602	11	61 574	326	..
Total	700	564	615	1 958	626	64 605	326	0
Samoa								
UN multilaterals	..	..	272	53	382	148	..	3
Non-UN multilaterals	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	113
Bilaterals	..	5 127	73	..	965	7 094	4 215	155
Total	..	5 127	345	53	1 317	7 242	4 215	271
Singapore								
UN multilaterals	..	..	81	..	81	..	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	5 644	..	..
Total	..	..	81	..	81	5 644	..	..
Solomon Islands								
UN multilaterals	..	..	265	..	279	36	..	4
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	..
Bilaterals	..	299	..	..	6 101	5 724	..	141
Total	..	299	265	..	6 380	5 819	..	145
Tokelau								
UN multilaterals	..	..	13	..	17	..	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaterals	..	128	..	28	..	..	..	..
Total	..	128	13	28	17	..	..	..
Tonga								
UN multilaterals	..	..	213	133	213	965	63	5
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	126	..	..
Bilaterals	..	..	..	..	216	1 816	..	28
Total	..	..	213	133	429	2 907	63	33

Bio-diversity resources	Nat. inst. and administ. capacity	Regional inst. and tech. coop.	Transport and communications	Science and technology	Human resources dev.	Total	Recipient country
							Niue
..	..	..	16	..	..	45	UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Non-UN multilaterals
192	13 443	..	234	..	787	15 297	Bilaterals
192	13 443	..	250	..	787	15 342	Total
							Papua New Guinea
125	2 165	..	1 240	592	2 744	12 783	UN multilaterals
..	50	..	199	..	21	670	Non-UN multilaterals
385	117 051	..	101 787	..	56 470	338 770	Bilaterals
510	119 266	..	103 226	592	59 235	352 223	Total
							Samoa
233	..	..	115	.	1 153	2 329	UN multilaterals
..	14	..	93	..	..	220	Non-UN multilaterals
..	5 365	..	12 959	..	6 013	41 966	Bilaterals
233	5 379	..	13 167	..	7 166	44 515	Total
							Singapore
..	..	..	26	..	260	448	UN multilaterals
..	..	..	8	..	99	107	Non-UN multilaterals
..	1 054	..	29	..	74	6 801	Bilaterals
..	1 054	..	63	..	433	7 356	Total
							Solomon Islands
..	551	..	34	..	1 582	2 751	UN multilaterals
..	..	..	135	..	98	292	Non-UN multilaterals
..	1 850	..	2 932	..	8 043	25 090	Bilaterals
..	2 401	..	3 101	..	9 723	28 133	Total
							Tokelau
..	..	..	..	..	20	50	UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Non-UN multilaterals
..	4 941	..	857	..	33	5 987	Bilaterals
..	4 941	..	857	..	53	6 037	Total
							Tonga
..	292	..	11	..	781	2 676	UN multilaterals
..	309	..	..	..	52	487	Non-UN multilaterals
746	3 899	..	871	..	15 796	23 372	Bilaterals
746	4 500	..	882	..	16 629	26 535	Total

Recipient country	Climate change and sealevel rise	Natural and environ. disasters	Manage-ment of wastes	Coastal and marine resources	Fresh-water resources	Land resources	Energy resources	Tourism resources
Tuvalu								
UN multilaterals	..	92	21	..	887	..	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaterals	99	..	..	2 966	..	8	..	..
Total	99	92	21	2 966	887	8	..	..
Vanuatu								
UN multilaterals	25	153	245	..	344	..	..	231
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	170	..	..
Bilaterals	..	239	..	..	575	2 608	..	..
Total	25	392	245	..	919	2 778	..	231
Subtotal								
UN multilaterals	750	282	4 135	2 512	4 639	4 159	63	8 238
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	190	..	1 039	69	113
Bilaterals	780	6 693	73	25 195	8 865	96 062	13 798	1 337
Total	1 530	6 975	4 208	27 897	13 504	101 260	13 930	9 688
Europe								
Cyprus								
UN multilaterals	..	.	6 715	..	8 415	..	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Bilaterals	..	9 957	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	9 957	6 715	..	8 415	..	..	6
Malta								
UN multilaterals	30	..	4	..	4	206	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
Bilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	30	..	4	..	4	213	..	..
Subtotal								
UN multilaterals	30	..	6 719	..	8 419	206	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	6
Bilaterals	..	9 957	..	..	..	0	..	..
Total	30	9 957	6 719	..	8 419	213	..	6
Latin America and the Caribbean								
Antigua and Barbuda								
UN multilaterals	..	..	63	..	63	8	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	335	..
Total	..	..	63	..	63	8	335	..

Bio-diversity resources	Nat. inst. and administ. capacity	Regional inst. and tech. coop.	Transport and communications	Science and technology	Human resources dev.	Total	Recipient country
							Tuvalu
..	62	..	44	..	336	1 442	UN multilaterals
..	11	..	85	..	91	187	Non-UN multilaterals
..	952	112	307	..	1 841	6 285	Bilaterals
..	1 025	112	436	..	2 268	7 914	Total
							Vanuatu
..	372	..	54	..	1 205	2 629	UN multilaterals
..	94	..	233	..	..	497	Non-UN multilaterals
..	4 200	..	6 065	..	6 948	20 635	Bilaterals
..	4 666	..	6 352	..	8 153	23 761	Total
							Subtotal
358	5 804	..	2 338	595	19 481	53 354	UN multilaterals
..	1 157	..	915	..	438	3 921	Non-UN multilaterals
1 413	167 197	112	135 951	573	139 019	597 068	Bilaterals
1 771	174 158	112	139 204	1 168	158 938	654 343	Total
							Europe
							Cyprus
211	404	..	7 712	..	245	23 702	UN multilaterals
..	4	..	..	..	..	10	Non-UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	5 782	15 739	Bilaterals
211	408	..	7 712	..	6 027	39 451	Total
							Malta
..	..	..	..	..	6	250	UN multilaterals
44	41	..	..	..	5	97	Non-UN multilaterals
..	1 601	..	231	..	26	1 858	Bilaterals
44	1 642	..	231	..	37	2 205	Total
							Subtotal
211	404	..	7 712	..	251	23 952	UN multilaterals
44	45	..	0	..	5	107	Non-UN multilaterals
..	1 601	..	231	..	5 808	17 597	Bilaterals
255	2 050	..	7 943	..	6 064	41 656	Total
							Latin America and the Caribbean
							Antigua and Barbuda
..	..	..	..	..	459	593	UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	64	64	Non-UN multilaterals
..	..	..	3 000	..	9 192	12 527	Bilaterals
..	..	..	3 000	..	9 715	13 184	Total

Recipient country	Climate change and sealevel rise	Natural and environ. disasters	Manage-ment of wastes	Coastal and marine resources	Fresh-water resources	Land resources	Energy resources	Tourism resources
Aruba								
UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Bahamas								
UN multilaterals	..	..	157	2	349	..	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	7	..	..	..	..	110	..
Bilaterals	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	74	157	2	349	..	110	..
Barbados								
UN multilaterals	..	..	151	40	151	237	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	3 949
Total	..	..	151	40	151	299	..	3 949
Cuba								
UN multilaterals	..	363	729	136	249	18 988	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	363	729	136	249	18 988	..	..
Dominica								
UN multilaterals	..	..	63	165	63	21	1 307	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	7 800	..	5	129	86	..	..
Bilaterals	..	..	..	..	7 742	7 510	1 595	..
Total	..	7 800	63	170	7 934	7 617	2 902	..
Grenada								
UN multilaterals	..	..	79	..	57	56	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	33	..	91	..	17
Bilaterals	..	..	257	..	2 550	892	..	3 286
Total	..	..	336	33	2 607	1 039	..	3 303
Jamaica								
UN multilaterals	..	9	343	64	347	13 854	485	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	151	..	63	..	..	..	..
Bilaterals	..	..	..	..	103	154 539	3 115	730
Total	..	160	343	127	450	168 393	3 600	730

Bio-diversity resources	Nat. inst. and administ. capacity	Regional inst. and tech. coop.	Transport and communications	Science and technology	Human resources dev.	Total	Recipient country
							Aruba
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Non-UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	Total
							Bahamas
..	..	..	31	..	5 036	5 575	UN multilaterals
..	16	..	..	..	96	229	Non-UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	..	67	Bilaterals
..	16	..	31	..	5 132	5 871	Total
							Barbados
..	68	..	8	..	367	1 022	UN multilaterals
..	223	..	..	..	..	223	Non-UN multilaterals
..	986	..	..	..	480	5 477	Bilaterals
..	1 277	..	8	..	847	6 722	Total
							Cuba
359	..	..	42	977	1 848	23 691	UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Non-UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	209	209	Bilaterals
359	..	..	42	977	2 057	23 900	Total
							Dominica
..	234	..	19	..	686	2 558	UN multilaterals
..	43	..	51	..	..	8 114	Non-UN multilaterals
..	2 284	336	225	..	1 335	21 027	Bilaterals
..	2 561	336	295	..	2 021	31 699	Total
							Grenada
..	15	..	2	..	914	1 123	UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	54	195	Non-UN multilaterals
..	..	..	1 956	..	938	9 879	Bilaterals
..	15	..	1 958	..	1 906	11 197	Total
							Jamaica
..	209	..	6 201	418	9 750	31 680	UN multilaterals
..	360	..	154	79	..	807	Non-UN multilaterals
..	51 248	..	5 947	..	108 971	324 653	Bilaterals
..	51 817	..	12 302	497	118 721	357 140	Total

Recipient country	Climate change and sealevel rise	Natural and environ. disasters	Manage-ment of wastes	Coastal and marine resources	Fresh-water resources	Land resources	Energy resources	Tourism resources
Netherlands Antilles								
UN multilaterals	..	..	13	..	13	..	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	13	..	13	..	..	..
St. Kitts and Nevis								
UN multilaterals	..	..	56	..	56	200	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	175	..	..
Bilaterals	..	..	368	..	18	..	..	..
Total	..	..	424	..	74	375	..	..
St. Lucia								
UN multilaterals	..	..	83	..	83	217	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	231	..	19
Bilaterals	..	..	..	..	13 509	1 703	..	..
Total	..	..	83	..	13 592	2 151	..	19
St. Vincent and the Grenadines								
UN multilaterals	..	..	57	..	63	201	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaterals	..	..	..	2 475	1 267	1 591	2 660	..
Total	..	..	57	2 475	1 330	1 792	2 660	..
Trinidad and Tobago								
UN multilaterals	..	..	289	319	395	486	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	77	..	..	..	..
Bilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	90 257	..
Total	..	..	289	396	395	486	90 257	..
United States Virgin Islands								
UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-UN multilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaterals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subtotal								
UN multilaterals	..	372	2 083	726	1 889	34 268	1 792	14
Non-UN multilaterals	..	7 958	..	178	129	583	110	36
Bilaterals	..	67	625	2 475	25 189	166 297	97 962	7 965
Total	..	8 397	2 708	3 379	27 207	201 148	99 864	8 015

Bio-diversity resources	Nat. inst. and administ. capacity	Regional inst. and tech. coop.	Transport and communications	Science and technology	Human resources dev.	Total	Recipient country
							Netherlands Antilles
..	344	..	..	..	66	436	UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Non-UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bilaterals
..	344	..	..	..	66	436	Total
							St. Kitts and Nevis
466	14	..	..	..	494	1 286	UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	..	175	Non-UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	372	758	Bilaterals
466	14	..	..	..	866	2 219	Total
							St. Lucia
..	160	..	2	45	189	779	UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	123	373	Non-UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	3 036	18 248	Bilaterals
..	160	..	2	45	3 348	19 400	Total
							St. Vincent and the Grenadines
28	..	..	..	..	738	1 087	UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	8	8	Non-UN multilaterals
..	2 213	..	..	..	1 188	11 394	Bilaterals
28	2 213	..	..	..	1 934	12 489	Total
							Trinidad and Tobago
..	201	..	500	125	1 367	3 682	UN multilaterals
..	136	..	31	50	116	410	Non-UN multilaterals
..	10 678	..	427	..	622	101 984	Bilaterals
..	11 015	..	958	175	2 105	106 076	Total
							United States Virgin Islands
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Non-UN multilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bilaterals
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Total
							Subtotal
853	1 245	..	6 805	1 565	21 914	73 526	UN multilaterals
..	778	..	236	129	461	10 598	Non-UN multilaterals
..	67 409	336	11 555	..	126 343	506 223	Bilaterals
853	69 432	336	18 596	1 694	148 718	590 347	Total

Recipient country	Climate change and sealevel rise	Natural and environ. disasters	Manage-ment of wastes	Coastal and marine resources	Fresh-water resources	Land resources	Energy resources	Tourism resources
Small island developing States								
UN multilaterals	1 529	838	13 903	3 914	16 337	57 796	1 855	8 252
Non-UN multilaterals	..	7 958	1 806	368	129	2 097	272	155
Bilaterals	780	17 284	698	36 977	49 873	299 421	139 804	13 399
Total	2 309	26 080	16 407	41 259	66 339	359 314	141 931	21 806

Note: Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not reported separately.

Bio-diversity resources	Nat. inst. and administ. capacity	Regional inst. and tech. coop.	Transport and communications	Science and technology	Human resources dev.	Total	Recipient country
							Small island developing States
1 717	10 810	..	27 289	2 237	73 236	219 713	UN multilaterals
44	2 287	..	1 500	129	50 955	67 700	Non-UN multilaterals
1 413	267 824	448	166 362	573	309 054	1 303 910	Bilaterals
3 174	280 921	448	195 151	2 939	433 245	1 591 323	Total

Table 4. Bilateral external assistance to small island developing States, by programme area and donor, 1991-1992

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Programme area	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Japan
I.	Climate change and sealevel rise	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.	Natural and environmental disasters	667	..	..	80	..	..	567	..	..	..	94
III.	Management of wastes	..	..	..	625	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV.	Coastal and marine resources	3 893	..	..	445	..	..	850	..	..	331	31 822
V.	Freshwater resources	6 203	317	..	13 400	..	..	27 306	903	..	..	..
VI.	Land resources	41 816	2 060	..	76 480	..	5 644	16 083	7 006	..	33	91 886
VII.	Energy resources	1 035	53	..	1 916	..	..	31 733	513	..	..	64 095
VIII.	Tourism resources	73	..	..	17	..	..	870	..	..	..	..
IX.	Biodiversity resources	437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X.	National institutions and administrative capacity	79 068	2 863	..	6 998	..	..	22 695	30 953	..	1 567	55 205
XI.	Regional institutions and technical cooperation	18 503	555	..	7 712	..	..	..	22 300	..	..	988
XII.	Transport and communications	7 343	71	..	11 765	..	890	11 971	903	..	231	132 315
XIII.	Science and technology	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIV.	Human resource development	74 306	6 088	..	34 664	1 076	112	19 315	..	..	1 534	65 781
	Total	233 483	12 007	..	154 102	1 076	6 646	131 390	62 578	..	3 696	442 186

Note: Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not reported separately.

Luxem-bourg	Nether-lands	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	United Kingdom	United States	Total		Programme area
..	..	663	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	780	I.	Climate change and sealevel rise
..	..	6 266	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 957	17 631	II.	Natural and environmental disasters
..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	748	III.	Management of wastes
..	..	1 498	..	..	..	..	..	..	550	39 389	IV.	Coastal and marine resources
..	930	957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 016	V.	Freshwater resources
..	8 216	8 632	..	..	..	..	1 562	33 026	11 318	303 762	VI.	Land resources
..	1 199	695	..	..	..	..	..	39 291	..	140 530	VII.	Energy resources
..	2 583	1 264	..	..	..	..	..	8 609	..	13 416	VIII.	Tourism resource
..	..	1 413	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 850	IX.	Biodiversity resources
..	12 268	35 113	..	..	..	..	190	12 757	16 743	276 420	X.	National institutions and administrative capacity
..	..	5 310	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	55 465	XI.	Regional institutions and technical cooperation
..	..	3 346	..	..	..	1 820	..	947	..	171 602	XII.	Transport and communications
..	..	619	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	641	XIII.	Science and technology
..	2 309	24 069	..	..	..	..	6 472	26 883	71 320	333 929	XIV.	Human resource development
..	27 505	89 918	..	..	..	1 820	8 224	121 513	110 035	1 406 179		Total

Table 5. Bilateral external assistance to small island developing States or territories, by recipient country and donor, 1991-1992

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Recipient country	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Japan
Africa											
Cape Verde	..	5 539	..	658	1 068	..	5 950	3 719	..	331	17 643
Comoros	44	9	..	207	..	36	23 863	1 282	..	..	4 970
Mauritius	263	15	..	206	..	890	48 958	..	..	..	342
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	112	..	..	18 526	1 544	..	1 165	6 181
Seychelles	423	6	..	496	..	..	3 493	..	..	..	335
Subtotal	730	5 569	..	1 679	1 068	926	100 790	6 545	..	1 496	29 471
Western Asia											
Bahrain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asia and the Pacific											
Cook Islands	2 033	..	..	..	..	..	945	..	..	..	..
Fed. States of Micronesia	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 753
Fiji	21 725	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 055
Kiribati	2 806	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 421
Maldives	502	..	..	402	8	..	..	..	..	..	16 272
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 328
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niue	741	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	105 453	345	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	203 793
Samoa	12 882	..	..	20	..	..	..	903	..	..	17 816
Singapore	..	658	..	499	..	5 644	..	..	..	..	..
Solomon Islands	17 977	..	..	..	..	..	2 267	..	..	..	307
Tokelau	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	9 415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 154
Tuvalu	962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 968
Vanuatu	13 055	..	..	..	..	..	1 901	..	..	..	328
Subtotal	187 623	1 003	..	983	8	5 706	5 113	903	..	..	292 195
Europe											
Cyprus	..	782	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta	..	1 627	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231	..
Subtotal	..	2 409	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231	..
Latin America and the Caribbean											
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	3 372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aruba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahamas	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Barbados	..	25	..	517	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominica	..	7	..	8 262	..	..	3 296	..	..	..	253
Grenada	..	..	..	2 857	..	..	3 736	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	..	25	..	108 610	..	14	3 546	16 452	..	1 969	64 908
Netherlands Antilles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	758	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Lucia	..	12	..	7 549	..	..	10 494	..	..	..	193
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	4 665	..	..	4 415	..	..	..	2 314
Trinidad and Tobago	..	9	..	1 040	..	..	..	10 678	..	..	51 301
United States Virgin Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subtotal	..	181	..	137 650	..	14	25 487	27 130	..	1 969	119 016
Total	188 353	9 162	..	140 312	1 076	6 646	131 390	34 578	..	3 696	440 682

Note: Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not reported separately.

Luxem-bourg	Nether-lands	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	United Kingdom	United States	Total	Recipient country
											Africa
..	3 614	..	..	..	..	..	8 006	..	6 724	53 252	Cape Verde
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	31 111	Comoros
..	..	..	..	..	..	1 820	..	4 057	3 000	59 551	Mauritius
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	27 828	Sao Tome and Principe
..	2 583	..	..	..	..	..	..	644	3 300	11 280	Seychelles
..	6 197	..	..	..	..	1 820	8 006	4 701	14 024	183 022	Subtotal
											Western Asia
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bahrain
											Asia and the Pacific
..	..	15 385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 363	Cook Islands
..	..	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 920	Fed. States of Micronesia
..	..	6 197	..	..	..	..	..	319	300	45 658	Fiji
..	..	3 163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 390	Kiribati
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 184	Maldives
..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 350	Marshall Islands
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nauru
..	..	14 556	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 297	Niue
..	267	6 824	..	..	..	..	112	21 914	..	338 770	Papua New Guinea
..	..	10 345	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41 966	Samoa
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 801	Singapore
..	..	4 202	..	..	..	..	..	337	..	25 090	Solomon Islands
..	..	5 963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 987	Tokelau
..	..	5 803	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 372	Tonga
..	..	2 355	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 285	Tuvalu
..	..	4 839	..	..	..	..	..	512	..	20 635	Vanuatu
..	267	79 773	..	..	..	..	112	23 082	300	597 068	Subtotal
											Europe
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 957	15 739	Cyprus
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 858	Malta
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 957	17 597	Subtotal
											Latin America and the Caribbean
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 155	12 527	Antigua and Barbuda
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aruba
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	Bahamas
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 935	..	5 477	Barbados
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	..	..	209	Cuba
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 209	1 000	21 027	Dominica
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 286	..	9 879	Grenada
..	21 041	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 189	78 899	324 653	Jamaica
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Netherlands Antilles
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	758	St. Kitts and Nevis
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 248	St. Lucia
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 394	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38 956	..	101 984	Trinidad and Tobago
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	United States Virgin Islands
..	21 041	..	..	..	..	..	106	84 575	89 054	506 223	Subtotal
..	27 505	79 773	..	..	..	1 820	8 224	112 358	118 335	1 303 910	Total

Table 6. Bilateral external assistance to small island developing States, by recipient region and donor, 1991-1992

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Donor country	Africa	Asia and the Pacific	Europe	Western Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Total
Australia	730	232 753	..	..	..	233 483
Austria	6 489	1 065	4 074	..	379	12 007
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	1 679	3 769	..	..	148 654	154 102
Denmark	1 068	..	..	..	..	1 068
Finland	926	5 706	..	..	14	6 646
France	100 790	5 113	..	..	25 487	131 390
Germany	6 545	12 503	..	..	43 530	62 578
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	1 496	..	231	..	1 969	3 696
Japan	29 471	293 699	..	..	119 016	442 186
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	6 197	267	..	..	21 041	27 505
New Zealand	..	89 918	..	..	..	89 918
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	1 820	..	..	..	..	1 820
Switzerland	8 006	112	..	..	106	8 224
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4 701	23 082	..	..	93 730	121 513
United States of America	14 024	647	14 957	..	80 227	109 855
Total a/	183 942	668 642	19 262	..	534 153	1 405 999

Note: Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not reported separately.

a/ Dollar amounts in table 6 include regional activities. As a result, totals do not match those in tables 3 and 5.

Table 7. Bilateral external assistance to small island developing States by programme area and donor, 1991-1992: regional activities a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Programme area	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Japan
I. Climate change and sealevel rise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Natural and environmental disasters	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Management of wastes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Coastal and marine resources	1 227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Freshwater resources	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Land resources	411	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 800	..	..	..
VII. Energy resources	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450
VIII. Tourism resources	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX. Biodiversity resources	417	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X. National institutions and administrative capacity	5 707	..	..	571	..	..	..	1 900	..	..	..
XI. Regional institutions and technical cooperation	18 503	555	..	7 376	..	..	..	22 300	..	..	988
XII. Transport and communications	1 360	..	..	3 558	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII. Science and technology	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIV. Human resource development	17 010	2 290	..	2 268	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Total	45 130	2 845	..	13 790	..	..	..	28 000	..	..	1 504

Note: Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not reported separately.

a/ Data for regional activities were obtained directly from donor countries. Data for regional activities are incorporated in data for total bilateral assistance in table 6 above.

Luxem-bourg	Nether-lands	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	United Kingdom	United States	Total	Programme area
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	I. Climate change and sealevel rise
..	..	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	347	II. Natural and environmental disasters
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	III. Management of wastes
..	..	935	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	2 412	IV. Coastal and marine resources
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	V. Freshwater resources
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 211	VI. Land resources
..	..	276	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	726	VII. Energy resources
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	VIII. Tourism resource
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	437	IX. Biodiversity resources
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	328	8 596	X. National institutions and administrative capacity
..	..	5 198	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	55 017	XI. Regional institutions and technical cooperation
..	..	322	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 240	XII. Transport and communications
..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	XIII. Science and technology
..	..	3 241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 875	XIV. Human resource development
..	..	10 145	..	..	..	..	..	..	675	102 089	Total

Table 8. Bilateral technical cooperation to small island developing States or territories, by recipient country and donor, 1991-1992

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Recipient country	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Japan
Africa											
Cape Verde	..	440	..	..	180	..	5 630	8 170	..	70	820
Comoros	..	..	..	..	..	..	19 630	630	..	10	150
Mauritius	2 160	10	..	10	..	..	19 340	2 340	..	10	1 760
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 050	2 820	..	1 570	130
Seychelles	1 400	20	..	500	..	..	7 870	1 200	..	..	400
Subtotal	3 560	470	..	510	180	..	56 520	15 160	..	1 660	3 260
Western Asia											
Bahrain	..	..	..	..	..	..	930	70	..	..	620
Asia and the Pacific											
Cook Islands	1 470	..	..	..	..	..	130	340	..	..	540
Fed. States of Micronesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 210
Fiji	24 070	..	..	120	..	(10)	2 310	2 410	..	..	8 550
Kiribati	3 530	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	3 860
Maldives	1 540	20	..	240	10	..	..	250	..	..	2 370
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 120
Nauru	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	50
Niue	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Papua New Guinea	110 520	350	..	160	..	..	1 100	12 110	..	..	11 170
Samoa	11 900	..	..	..	..	..	400	380	..	..	3 000
Singapore	990	100	..	340	..	..	5 740	9 290	..	..	17 250
Solomon Islands	12 220	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	6 980
Tokelau	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	13 690	..	..	..	..	..	370	270	..	..	2 830
Tuvalu	1 070	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	..	530
Vanuatu	10 500	..	..	..	..	..	13 000	100	..	..	1 160
Subtotal	192 160	470	..	860	10	(10)	23 050	25 500	..	..	64 650
Europe											
Cyprus	30	1 490	..	..	..	..	1 270	5 180	..	40	150
Malta	30	60	..	..	..	..	380	500	..	1 120	320
Subtotal	60	1 550	..	..	..	..	1 650	5 680	..	1 160	470
Latin America and the Caribbean											
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	60
Aruba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahamas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Barbados	60	30	..	..	..	..	20	80	..	..	200
Cuba	..	90	..	70	..	10	1 730	3 940	..	330	330
Dominica	..	20	..	20	..	60	1 000	720	..	..	290
Grenada	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	400	..	..	450
Jamaica	20	20	..	10 040	..	..	630	7 650	..	10	910
Netherlands Antilles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
St. Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	20
St. Lucia	..	10	..	30	..	..	1 160	70	..	..	540
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	20	..	..	..	..	..	580	70	..	..	40
Trinidad and Tobago	..	30	..	910	..	..	690	430	..	..	180
United States Virgin Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subtotal	100	200	..	11 180	..	70	5 810	13 430	..	340	3 080
Total	195 880	2 690	..	12 550	190	60	87 960	59 840	..	3 160	72 080

Note: Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not reported separately.

Luxem-bourg	Nether-lands	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	United Kingdom	United States	Total	Recipient country
											Africa
..	13 320	..	..	16 670	..	..	1 660	380	8 060	55 400	Cape Verde
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3 690	24 140	Comoros
..	..	..	..	..	..	450	..	5 860	3 300	35 240	Mauritius
..	10	..	..	6 790	..	..	..	..	970	16 340	Sao Tome and Principe
..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	3 840	620	15 870	Seychelles
..	13 340	20	..	23 460	..	450	1 660	10 100	16 640	146 990	Subtotal
											Western Asia
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 620	Bahrain
											Asia and the Pacific
..	..	2 900	..	..	..	..	..	20	180	5 580	Cook Islands
..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 380	5 640	Fed. States of Micronesia
..	70	3 840	..	..	..	..	..	6 200	2 990	50 550	Fiji
..	..	2 250	..	..	..	..	..	4 320	710	14 680	Kiribati
..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	2 620	..	7 150	Maldives
..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	470	2 650	Marshall Islands
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	Nauru
..	..	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 070	Niue
..	..	5 670	..	..	..	..	..	400	2 770	144 250	Papua New Guinea
..	..	6 140	..	..	..	..	..	80	1 560	23 460	Samoa
..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	380	..	34 100	Singapore
..	140	2 770	..	..	..	..	..	7 740	1 350	31 280	Solomon Islands
..	..	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310	Tokelau
..	30	3 810	..	..	..	..	..	780	1 230	23 010	Tonga
..	..	980	..	..	..	..	..	1 140	60	4 030	Tuvalu
..	..	2 960	..	..	..	..	..	13 160	220	41 100	Vanuatu
..	240	32 420	..	..	..	..	..	36 840	12 920	389 110	Subtotal
											Europe
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 160	15 000	25 320	Cyprus
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	940	60	3 410	Malta
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 100	15 060	28 730	Subtotal
											Latin America and the Caribbean
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	..	920	Antigua and Barbuda
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aruba
..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	340	..	420	Bahamas
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 420	..	1 810	Barbados
..	10	..	..	..	..	660	80	40	..	7 290	Cuba
..	10	..	..	..	..	.	..	2 020	..	4 140	Dominica
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 760	..	3 730	Grenada
..	7 590	..	..	..	..	920	..	8 000	37 820	73 610	Jamaica
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	Netherlands Antilles
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 420	..	1 450	St. Kitts and Nevis
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 940	..	3 760	St. Lucia
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 080	..	2 800	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
..	130	40	..	..	..	210	..	620	..	3 240	Trinidad and Tobago
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	United States Virgin Islands
..	7 800	40	..	..	..	1 790	80	21 440	37 820	103 180	Subtotal
..	21 380	32 480	..	23 460	..	2 240	1 740	71 480	82 440	669 630	Total

Table 9. Multilateral external assistance to small island developing States, by programme area and donor, 1991-1992

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Programme area	Organizations of the United Nations system										
		United Nations	UNDP	UNFPA	UNICEF	UNU	WFP	FAO	ICAO	ILO	IMO	UNESCO	UNIDO
I.	Climate change and sealevel rise	2 670	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	210	..
II.	Natural and environmental disasters	33	101	..	..	..	338	221	..	148	..	25	..
III.	Management of wastes	1 564	22	..	..	..	..	684	..	..	722	..	..
IV.	Coastal and marine resources	280	199	..	..	182	..	3 970	..	..	25	25	..
V.	Freshwater resources	2 845	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI.	Land resources	2 932	884	..	..	55	26 169	13 082	..	..	..	363	
VII.	Energy resources	647	855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII.	Tourism resources	184	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	488	..	33	..
IX.	Biodiversity resources	95	65	..	..	..	..	1 527	..	..	..	135	..
X.	National institutions and administrative capacity	1 898	1 218	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 234	..	281	2 184
XI.	Regional institutions and technical cooperation	2 849	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	545	..
XII.	Transport and communications	260	23	..	..	..	..	..	4 319	104	499	453	..
XIII.	Science and technology	326	1 979	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	537	..
XIV.	Human resource development	5 075	906	12 304	8 696	..	25 076	1 206	..	2 525	..	670	..
	Total	21 658	6 487	12 304	8 696	310	51 583	20 717	4 319	6 499	1 357	3 277	2 184

Note: Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not reported separately.

Organizations of the United Nations system					Intergovernmental organizations						
UPU	WB	WHO	WIPO	WMO	AfDB	AsDB	CDB	COMMSEC	IsDB	Total	Programme area
..	..	..	..	3 590	..	..	..	14	..	6 557	I. Climate change and sealevel rise
..	..	..	..	925	..	..	7 800	158	..	9 749	II. Natural and environmental disasters
..	7 400	16 776	..	..	1 806	..	..	15	..	28 989	III. Management of wastes
..	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	774	..	6 255	IV. Coastal and marine resources
..	8 300	16 111	..	52	..	..	..	129	..	27 441	V. Freshwater resources
..	16 810	..	..	..	..	300	..	1 706	..	62 301	VI. Land resources
..	1 000	..	..	..	..	..	..	272	..	2 774	VII. Energy resources
..	7 500	..	..	..	..	..	..	281	..	8 717	VIII. Tourism resources
..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	260	..	2 132	IX. Biodiversity resources
..	3 100	..	32	..	..	1 100	86	2 217	..	15 350	X. National institutions and administrative capacity
..	120	..	..	..	..	..	200	2 622	..	6 447	XI. Regional institutions and technical cooperation
511	22 900	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 200	300	30 569	XII. Transport and communications
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	..	3 041	XIII. Science and technology
..	8 600	40 233	..	..	49 793	..	..	8 506	..	163 590	XIV. Human resource development
511	76 580	73 120	32	4 567	51 599	1 400	8 086	18 283	300	373 912	Total

Table 10. Multilateral external assistance to small island developing States or territories, by recipient country and donor, 1991-1992

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Recipient country	United Nations	UNDP	UNFPA	UNICEF	UNU	WFP	FAO	ICAO	ILO	IMO	UNESCO	UNIDO
Africa												
Cape Verde	3 606	..	1 191	..	..	11 978	10 587	25	558	479	75	..
Comoros	666	..	1 463	1 500	..	2 436	..	..	394	..	363	..
Mauritius	..	..	631	..	..	4 046	731	99	..	..	59	..
Sao Tome and Principe	23	..	898	..	..	7 119	22	656	269	..	10	..
Seychelles	..	..	139	..	..	244	44	14	126	..	32	..
Subtotal	4 295	..	4 322	1 500	..	25 823	11 384	794	1 347	479	539	..
Western Asia												
Bahrain	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asia and the Pacific												
Cook Islands	..	..	126	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	80	..
Federated States of Micronesia	252	..	409	83	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	77
Fiji	91	..	480	107	..	..	404	32	1 295	..	111	413
Kiribati	553	271	228	90	..	..	..	..	35	..	60	..
Maldives	577	471	599	1 040	..	..	230	309	1 674	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	..	171	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niue	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
Papua New Guinea	..	775	225	587	..	..	1 917	1 115	790	..	213	562
Samoa	..	..	419	..	..	..	434	..	..	..	71	..
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..
Solomon Islands	218	36	265	146	..	..	..	..	321	..	4	551
Tokelau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	..	63	204	..	..	..	1 098	1	2	..	11	284
Tuvalu	866	201	203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	46
Vanuatu	104	231	316	250	..	..	..	..	273	..	..	247
Subtotal	2 687	2 048	3 645	2 393	..	..	4 083	1 520	4 400	..	583	2 180

UPU	WB	WHO	WIPO	WMO	AfDB	AsDB	CDB	COMMSEC	IsDB	Total	Country
											Africa
24	..	995	..	311	..	..	..	..	..	29 829	Cape Verde
7	..	1 263	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	8 392	Comoros
11	10 900	740	..	50	16 408	..	..	739	..	34 414	Mauritius
14	1 900	781	..	273	..	..	..	..	..	11 965	Sao Tome and Principe
4	..	667	..	115	35 191	..	..	436	..	37 012	Seychelles
60	12 800	4 446	..	749	51 599	..	..	1 175	300	121 612	Subtotal
											Western Asia
9	..	286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	343	Bahrain
											Asia and the Pacific
2	..	475	..	..	..	..	..	184	..	877	Cook Islands
..	..	571	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 429	Federated States of Micronesia
47	800	1 829	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 609	Fiji
37	..	618	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	1 970	Kiribati
76	12 200	1 097	..	25	..	500	..	398	..	19 196	Maldives
..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	561	Marshall Islands
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	20	Nauru
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	Niue
43	3 070	2 786	..	700	..	..	..	670	..	13 453	Papua New Guinea
52	..	1 353	..	..	..	..	..	220	..	2 549	Samoa
..	..	422	..	..	..	..	..	107	..	555	Singapore
34	..	1 176	..	..	..	..	..	292	..	3 043	Solomon Islands
..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	Tokelau
10	..	1 003	..	..	..	..	..	487	..	3 163	Tonga
44	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	187	..	1 629	Tuvalu
54	..	1 129	..	25	..	..	..	497	..	3 126	Vanuatu
420	16 070	12 575	..	750	..	800	..	3 121	..	57 275	Subtotal

Recipient country	United Nations	UNDP	UNFPA	UNICEF	UNU	WFP	FAO	ICAO	ILO	IMO	UNESCO	UNIDO
Europe												
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	211	..	269	..	..	..
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	..	..	..	..	..
Subtotal	..	..	..	..	..	..	417	..	269	..	..	..
Latin America and the Caribbean												
Antigua and Barbuda	8	..	85	..	..	150	..	..	150	..	..	..
Aruba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Bahamas	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..
Barbados	47	71	78	..	..	..	230	..	111	..	3	..
Cuba	670	864	1 207	..	..	18 678	966	42	..	..	125	..
Dominica	21	639	65	..	..	460	165	..	..	..	..	..
Grenada	128	22	107	..	..	666	..	..	..	..	15	..
Jamaica	1 318	1 104	461	2 512	..	4 869	949	..	..	..	208	..
Netherlands Antilles	29	344	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	14	4	..	..	393	455	..	..	..	..	..
Saint Lucia	267	205	32	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	27	61	86	..	..	540	28	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	470	133	49	..	..	..	779	487	222	..	193	..
United States Virgin Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subtotal	3 181	3 457	2 174	2 512	..	25 760	3 583	560	483	..	558	..
Total	10 211	5 505	10 141	6 405	..	51 583	19 467	2 874	6 499	479	1 680	2 180

Note: Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not reported separately.

UPU	WB	WHO	WIPO	WMO	AfDB	AsDB	CDB	COMMSEC	IsDB	Total	Country
											Europe
12	22 800	410	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	23 712	Cyprus
..	..	14	..	30	..	..	..	97	..	345	Malta
12	22 800	424	..	30	..	..	..	107	..	24 059	Subtotal
											Latin America and the Caribbean
..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	657	Antigua and Barbuda
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	Aruba
..	4 700	648	..	..	..	..	..	229	..	5 804	Bahamas
2	..	480	..	..	..	..	..	223	..	1 245	Barbados
..	..	1 139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 691	Cuba
2	1 000	206	..	..	..	..	7 843	271	..	10 672	Dominica
2	..	183	..	..	..	..	..	195	..	1 318	Grenada
1	18 700	1 558	..	..	..	..	..	807	..	32 487	Jamaica
..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	436	Netherlands Antilles
..	200	209	..	..	..	..	..	175	..	1 461	Saint Kitts and Nevis
2	..	269	..	..	..	..	..	373	..	1 152	Saint Lucia
..	140	205	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1 095	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
1	..	1 348	..	..	..	..	..	410	..	4 092	Trinidad and Tobago
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	United States Virgin Islands
10	24 740	6 508	..	..	..	..	7 843	2 755	..	84 124	Subtotal
511	76 410	24 239	..	1 529	51 599	800	7 843	7 158	300	287 413	Total

Table 11. Multilateral external assistance to small island developing States, by recipient region and donor, 1991-1992 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Donor agency	Africa	Asia and the Pacific	Western Asia	Europe	Latin America and the Caribbean	Total
Organizations of the United Nations system						
United Nations	6 295	6 356	48	..	5 999	18 698
UNDP	..	3 030	..	..	3 457	6 487
UNFPA	5 031	4 703	..	..	2 570	12 304
UNICEF	1 500	2 917	..	..	4 279	8 696
UNU	..	55	..	..	..	55
WFP	25 823	..	..	..	25 760	51 583
FAO	11 384	5 376	..	417	3 583	20 760
ICAO	794	2 965	..	..	560	4 319
ILO	1 347	4 400	..	269	483	6 499
IMO	597	95	..	..	563	1 255
UNESCO	539	1 185	..	..	1 157	2 881
UNIDO	..	2 184	..	..	..	2 184
UPU	60	420	9	12	10	511
World Bank	12 800	16 120	..	22 800	24 740	76 460
WHO	13 023	37 384	833	1 323	20 557	73 120
WIPO	..	..	..	..	32	32
WMO	894	760	..	30	1 000	2 684
Subtotal	80 087	87 950	890	24 851	94 750	288 528
Intergovernmental organizations						
AfDB	51 599	..	..	..	..	51 599
AsDB	..	1 400	..	..	..	1 400
CDB	..	..	..	..	8 086	8 086
COMMSEC	1 175	4 971	..	330	5 310	11 786
IsDB	300	..	..	..	..	300
Subtotal	53 074	6 371	..	330	13 396	73 171
Total	133 161	94 321	890	25 181	108 146	361 699

Note: Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not reported separately.

a/ Dollar amounts in table 11 include regional activities. As a result, totals do not match those in tables 3 and 9.

Table 12. Distribution of multilateral external assistance to small island developing States, by programme area and donor, 1991-1992: regional activities a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Programme area	Organizations of the United Nations system											
	UN	UNDP	UNFPA	UNICEF	UNU	WFP	FAO	ICAO	ILO	IMO	UNESCO	UNIDO
I. Climate change and sealevel rise	70	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
II. Natural and environmental disasters	28	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...
III. Management of wastes	1 153	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	620	...	...
IV. Coastal and marine resources	278	195	..	...	..	..	887	...	.	25	...	...
V. Freshwater resources	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
VI. Land resources	1 251	787	..	...	55	..	406	...	..	..	...	..
VII. Energy resources	647	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..
VIII. Tourism resources	185	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..
IX. Biodiversity resources	95	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	10	...
X. National institutions and administrative capacity	1 101	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	4
XI. Regional institutions and technical cooperation	2 789	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	111	440	..
XII. Transport and communications	260	..	...	...	...	...	...	1 445	..	20	55	..
XIII. Science and technology	15	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	300	..
XIV. Human resource development	616	..	2 163	2 291	..	..	..	..	..	..	396	..
Total	9 487	982	2 163	2 291	55	..	1 293	1 445	..	776	1 201	4

Note: Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not reported separately.

a/ Data for regional activities are incorporated in data for total multilateral assistance in table 9 above.

Organizations of the United Nations system					Intergovernmental organizations						
UPU	WB	WHO	WIPO	WMO	AfDB	AsDB	CDB	COMMSEC	IsDB	Total	Programme area
..	..	..	..	1 010	..	..	..	..	..	1 080	I. Climate change and sealevel rise
..	..	..	..	145	..	..	..	..	..	173	II. Natural and environmental disasters
..	..	11 390	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	13 178	III. Management of wastes
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	406	..	1 791	IV. Coastal and marine resources
..	..	10 923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 923	V. Freshwater resources
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	..	2 660	VI. Land resources
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	647	VII. Energy resources
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	..	310	VIII. Tourism resources
..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	IX. Biodiversity resources
..	..	..	12	..	..	600	43	177	..	1 937	X. National institutions and administrative capacity
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	2 435	..	5 975	XI. Regional institutions and technical cooperation
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 780	XII. Transport and communications
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	315	XIII. Science and technology
..	..	26 569	..	..	..	..	..	1 309	..	33 342	XIV. Human resource development
..	50	48 881	32	1 155	..	600	243	4 628	..	74 286	Total

Table 13. Small island developing countries: basic indicators

Country or territory	Population (thousands) (1993)	Surface area (km^2) a/	Exclusive economic zone (thousands of km^2)	Average life expectancy at birth (years) (1990-95) b/	Primary school enrolment c/ (1990)	Per capita GDP (US$) (1991)	Imports (percentage of GDP) (1991)	Per capita ODA d/ (US$) (1991)	Debt service (percentage of exports) e/ (1990)
States Members of the United Nations									
Population 1 million or over									
1. Cuba	10 907	110 861	..	76	103	1 749	60.9 f/	3.5	..
2. Dominican Republic	7 621	48 734	..	68	95	984	30.8	9.3	11.4
3. Haiti	6 893	27 750	..	57	84	301	21.5	27.6	12.9
4. Papua New Guinea	4 149	462 840	..	56	71	956	52.2	98.9	31.3
5. Singapore	2 798	618	..	75	110	14 598	..	2.6	0.9
6. Jamaica	2 495	10 990	..	74	105	1 475	63.7 f/	67.9	29.5
7. Trinidad and Tobago	1 279	5 130	77	71	95	4 199	35.1	-1.2	13.9
8. Mauritius	1 109	2 040	1 109	70	103	2 515	69.9	64.2	9.5
Population less than 1 million									
9. Fiji	747	18 274	1 135	72	122	2 088	51.7 f/	59.5	11.7
10. Cyprus	723	9 251	99	77	103	8 101	52.3	46.0	18.7
11. Comoros	607	2 235	..	56	75	435	38.0 f/	132.2	6.3

Country or territory	Population (thousands) (1993)	Surface area (km^2) a/	Exclusive economic zone (thousands of km^2)	Average life expectancy at birth (years) (1990-95) b/	Primary school enrolment c/ (1990)	Per capita GDP (US$) (1991)	Imports (percentage of GDP) (1991)	Per capita ODA d/ (US$) (1991)	Debt service (percentage of exports) e/ (1990)
12. Bahrain	548	678	..	71	110	8 204	92.7 f/	2.6	3.9
13. Cape Verde	395	4 033	..	68	116	1 079	56.0 f/	284.0	10.7
14. Malta	361	316	66	76	109	6 925	98.9	21.5	3.3
15. Solomon Islands	354	28 896	1 116	70	60	589	90.4 f/	109.7	12.4
16. Bahamas	268	13 878	759	72	60	10 708	59.9	8.2	22.7
17. Barbados	260	430	167	76	110	6 535	48.0	13.5	10.9
18. Maldives	234	298	959	63	65	689	56.0 f/	137.0	4.4
19. Samoa	158	2 831	96	66.5 g/	..	617	97.1 f/	338.2	11.7
20. Saint Lucia	139	622	68	70	87	2 037	107.1 f/	149.5	3.1
21. Vanuatu	161	12 189	857	69.5 g/	88	1 171	76.6 f/	337.4	45.7
22. Sao Tome and Principe	127	964	..	65.5 g/	77	373	59.4 f/	439.5	39.5
23. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	110	388	68	69	81	1 636	87.8 f/	131.4	3.2
24. Federated States of Micronesia	114	702	..	..	..	2 516	..	295.1	..

Country or territory	Population (thousands) (1993)	Surface area (km^2) a/	Exclusive economic zone (thousands of km^2)	Average life expectancy at birth (years) (1990-95) b/	Primary school enrolment c/ (1990)	Per capita GDP (US$) (1991)	Imports (percentage of GDP) (1991)	Per capita ODA d/ (US$) (1991)	Debt service (percentage of exports) e/ (1990)
25. Grenada	92	344	27	66	100	2 309	77.1	185.6	8.4
26. Dominica	72	751	20	71	90	2 463	79.1	238.0	9.2
27. Antigua and Barbuda	67	440	..	71	115	6 404	73.7 f/	91.3	14.7
28. Seychelles	72	455	1 349	70	..	5 447	47.8 f/	333.8	9.3
29. Marshall Islands	51	181	..	..	..	1 922	..	..	..
30. Saint Kitts and Nevis	42	261	68	70	76	1 088	94.0 f/	180.0	3.2 h/
States non-members of the United Nations									
31. Tonga	98	747	596	63	53	1 262	78.6 f/	193.9	3.9
32. Kiribati	75	726	3 550	..	84	544	67.8 f/	283.7	5.6
33. Tuvalu	13	26	857	..	38	751	..	600.0	..
34. Nauru	10	21	431	..	96	15 420	..	19.0	..
Others									
35. Netherlands Antilles	191	800	..	73 i/	74	6 360	..	429.3	11.2

Country or territory	Population (thousands) (1993)	Surface area (km^2) a/	Exclusive economic zone (thousands of km^2)	Average life expectancy at birth (years) (1990-95) b/	Primary school enrolment c/ (1990)	Per capita GDP (US$) (1991)	Imports (percentage of GDP) (1991)	Per capita ODA d/ (US$) (1991)	Debt service (percentage of exports) e/ (1990)
36. United States Virgin Islands	107	342	..	70	..	..	..	..	..
37. Aruba	62	193	..	75	..	6 750	..	418.3	1.4
38. Cook Islands	17	236	1 830	67	98	3 255	114.4 f/	794.1	..
39. Pacific Islands (Palau)	16	459	..	61	..	1 070	..	..	..
40. Niue	2	260	390	65	..	1 800	..	4 700.0	..
41. Tokelau	2	12	290	65	..	830	..	2 200.0	..
Island States	43 149	768 900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	3 397	2 302	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	43 546	771 200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Sources and footnotes on following page)

(Sources and footnotes to table 13)

Sources: Population and life expectancy: Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat; Surface area and imports: Statistical Division of the United Nations Secretariat; exclusive economic zone and primary-school enrolment: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, based on various sources, including data of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other international sources; per capita GDP: Statistical Division of the United Nations Secretariat and A/CONF.167/PC/6; per capita ODA: Reporting Systems Division of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, and World Bank, based on net disbursement data of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development; debt service: World Bank and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Note: Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not reported separately.

a/ Comprising land area and inland waters.

b/ Projected.

c/ Ratio to relevant age group.

d/ Net disbursements of ODA from all sources.

e/ Goods and services.

f/ 1987.

g/ 1990.

h/ Goods and non-factor services.

i/ 1985-1990.

Table 14. Concessionality of total bilateral ODA to small island developing States, 1991-1992

(Millions of United States dollars)

Development Assistance Committee countries	Total net a/		Grants a/		Net loans a/		Grant element of ODA commitments	
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
Australia	333.28	326.51	333.28	326.51	--	--	100.0	100.0
Austria	2.38	3.02	4.17	4.86	-1.79	-1.84	82.3	94.8
Belgium	9.74	5.52	9.74	5.52	--	--	(96.0)	(98.0)
Canada	42.66	34.05	42.68	33.82	-0.02	0.23	100.0	99.2
Denmark	1.49	1.04	1.49	1.04	--	--	100.0	100.0
Finland	1.73	1.02	1.41	1.18	0.38	0.16	98.2	96.9
France	130.49	101.34	76.75	67.28	53.74	34.05	88.0	88.6
Germany	27.67	26.75	36.15	43.52	-8.48	-16.76	91.4	92.4
Ireland	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	--	--	100.0	100.0
Italy	3.80	14.47	4.32	13.45	-0.52	1.02	91.1	88.6
Japan	179.85	207.47	121.95	145.65	57.90	51.80	75.6	79.8
Luxumbourg	2.15	1.89	2.15	1.89	--	--	--	100.0
Netherlands	115.82	133.73	132.72	133.69	-16.90	0.04	99.4	99.0
New Zealand	41.51	42.90	41.51	42.90	--	--	100.0	100.0
Norway	3.00	1.47	3.00	1.47	--	--	99.6	99.5
Portugal	25.88	33.69	25.88	33.69	--	--	(93.4)	--
Spain	14.43	6.14	3.62	4.42	10.81	1.72	--	76.0
Sweden	18.52	12.67	18.52	12.67	--	--	100.0	100.0
Switzerland	5.22	4.81	5.22	4.81	--	--	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	37.72	48.77	53.99	48.72	-15.87	0.08	100.0	(100.0)
United States of America	87.00	92.00	286.00	71.00	-199.00	21.00	98.9	100.0
Total	1 084.37	1 099.29	1 204.18	998.12	-119.81	101.18	(88.0)	(91.8)

Source: Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Note: A dash (--) indicates that the amount is nil or negligible; parentheses ( ) indicate that the amount is estimated.

a/ Disbursement figures.

Table 15. Concessionality of total multilateral ODA a/ to small island developing States, 1991-1992

(Millions of United States dollars)

	Overall total		Concessional				Non-concessional	
	Net		Grants		Loans			
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
Non-United Nations multilateral								
IBRD	-17.00	-76.51	--	--	--	--	-17.00	-76.51
IFC	--	-10.36	--	--	--	--	--	-10.36
IDA	31.00	31.05	--	--	31.00	31.06	--	--
CARBD	41.02	43.81	--	--	23.40	22.16	17.62	21.65
SAF+ESAF	1.10	-0.03	--	--	1.10	-0.03	--	--
IDB	126.37	100.39	--	--	--	--	126.37	100.39
IDB Special Operations Fund	-5.13	-4.44	0.25	-4.44	-5.38	--	--	--
AFDB	-2.52	-6.20	--	--	--	--	-2.52	-6.20
AFDF	31.24	27.97	--	--	31.24	27.97	--	--
ASDB	20.56	-7.99	--	--	--	--	20.56	-7.99
ASDB Special Fund	83.90	34.22	7.35	8.52	76.55	25.70	--	--
EDF	123.39	249.35	92.75	182.35	6.93	5.83	23.70	61.17
Council of Europe	44.84	-74.82	--	--	-0.40	-3.76	45.24	-71.06
IFAD	0.92	0.92	--	--	0.92	0.92	--	--
Subtotal	479.69	308.86	100.35	186.43	165.36	109.84	213.97	11.09
United Nations multilateral								
UNDP	36.55	41.51	36.55	41.51	--	--	--	--
UNTA	19.63	14.96	19.63	14.96	--	--	--	--
UNICEF	5.36	6.67	5.36	6.67	--	--	--	--
WFP	28.79	27.13	28.79	27.13	--	--	--	--
UNHCR	11.99	13.06	11.99	13.06	--	--	--	--
UNFPA	4.70	5.54	4.70	5.54	--	--	--	--
Other United Nations	9.85	9.67	9.85	9.67	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	116.87	118.53	116.87	118.53	--	--	--	--
Total	596.56	425.89	217.22	304.97	165.36	109.84	213.97	11.09

Source: Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Note: A dash (--) indicates that the amount is nil or negligible.

a/ Disbursement figures.

Annex I

LIST OF SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES AND TERRITORIES COVERED IN THE REPORT

Europe

Cyprus
Malta

Africa

Cape Verde
Comoros
Mauritius
Sao Tome and Principe
Seychelles

Asia and the Pacific

Cook Islands
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Fiji
Kiribati
Maldives
Marshall Islands
Nauru
Niue
Papua New Guinea
Samoa
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Tokelau
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu

Western Asia

Bahrain

Latin America and the Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda
Aruba
Bahamas
Barbados
Cuba
Dominica
Grenada
Jamaica

Netherlands Antilles
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago
United States Virgin Islands

Annex II

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS AND DONOR COUNTRIES WHICH PROVIDED INFORMATION FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE REPORT

United Nations

Department for Development Support and Management Services
Economic Commission for Africa
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
United Nations Drug Control Programme
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Population Fund
United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations University
World Food Programme

Specialized agencies and related organizations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
International Fund for Agricultural Development
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
International Labour Organization
International Civil Aviation Organization
International Maritime Organization
World Bank
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
Universal Postal Union
World Health Organization
World Meterological Organization
World Intellectual Property Organization

Intergovernmental organizations

African Development Bank
Asian Development Bank
Caribbean Development Bank
Inter-American Development Bank
Islamic Development Bank
Commonwealth Secretariat
World Tourism Organization
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

Bilateral donor countries

Australia
Austria
Canada
Germany
Japan
New Zealand
United States of America

Non-governmental organizations

Action for Development
Barbados National Trust
Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
Caribbean People's Development Agency
Centre for Science and Technology of the Non-Aligned and other developed countries
Environmental Defender's Office Ltd.
Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development
International Association of Ports and harbours
International Council for Adult Education
International Institute for Environment and Development
International Lake Environmental Committee Foundation
International Ocean Institute
International Scientific Council for Island Development
International Society for Mangrove Ecosystems
International Union of Forest Research Organizations
Island Resources Foundation
Liga dos Amigos do Paul
Mauritius Council of Social Service
Solar Lookers International
Solomon Islands Development Trust
South Pacific Action Committee for Human Ecology and Environment
Tata Energy Research Institute
World Conservation Monitoring Centre
World Wide Fund for Nature